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WASHINGTON.

The President's Designs in Regard to the War Department.

Probable Suspension of Official Intercourse Between Congress and the President.

The Articles of Impeachment Reported to the House of Representatives.

The Question of Colored Congressmen from the Southern States.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, March 1.

One of the most prominent features of the impeachment trial will be the question as to what was the President's intent in making a contest over the War Office question. In other words, did he really desire to bring the Tenure of Office act before the Courts, and was his action calculated to bring about such a result? The President has repeatedly asserted such to be his only intention, and many papers, particularly the Times, have credited him with such a purpose; but if the President's acts are closely examined, it will be seen that not one of them, had they been successful, could have resulted in any legal proceedings, except at the option of Mr. Stanton, the discomfitted party. The President desired Gen. Grant to remain and resist the demand of Mr. Stanton. Had he yielded, who must have taken the initiative in proceedings to test the law? not the President, certainly. Had Mr. Stanton surrendered the office to Gen. Thomas, as the President desired, who must seek redress in the Courts? not the President, for he needed no redress in such a case. And again, after the first demand of Gen. Thomas had been refused, and subsequent to his arrest, why the second order of the President to make another demand, instead of an order to take measures for the proper legal proceedings to establish his right to the office? No single act looking to legal proceedings by the President was had until the case of Gen. Thomas came up for examination last Wednesday; and as the opportunity for a *habeas corpus* was then lost, nothing further has yet been positively matured. What the President wanted and intended was possession of the office first of all, then legal proceedings might begin at the option of the contestant. He wanted none, for he needed none. Gen. Grant saw this trap so adroitly set for him by Mr. Johnson, and he quite as adroitly kept out of it. For this he has been roundly abused by the adherents of the latter, but the wisdom of his action is most forcibly illustrated by the subsequent development of Mr. Johnson's real intentions. Proceedings by writs of *quo warranto* and *mandamus* involve tedious delays, and the President knew that. He knew, too, that a writ of *quo warranto* could issue only at the instance of the Government, and that a *mandamus* was the only process open to the individual with no likelihood of it reaching a conclusion under one year. Hence he concluded that to assume a law to be unconstitutional in advance, and to violate it with impunity, would be a more successful policy, than to institute legal proceedings to the same end, which proceedings could not terminate finally before the expiration of his own term of office. This is the gist of the indictment preferred against him by the House.

The question of non-intercourse, officially between Congress and the President, pending the trial, will be the principal point in the debate in the Senate to-morrow, on the rules which have not yet been adopted. There is a strong disposition not to send any bills to him, nor act upon any nominations until the trial is ended. It is held that legislative business can proceed and bills be completed, ready for approval, and then held by the committees on enrolled bills until the question is settled. No proposition looking to the absolute suspension of the President can succeed, but non-intercourse being optional with Congress, it looks as though it would be adopted to this extent. There will be considerable debate in the Senate, also, on those rules which limit the debate and the number of counsel on each side who shall speak on each question, and it is possible that they may be changed somewhat.

The managers nominated by the caucus of Republicans of the House last night are Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; John A. Bingham, of Ohio; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; George S. Boutwell, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania, and John A. Logan, of Illinois. The selection of Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham and Wilson, was generally conceded as necessary, because they comprise the four strongest men in the House. There was considerable opposition to Butler, on the ground that his vindictive hostility would make it appear more like a persecution than a prosecution. But his great ability and fertility of resource as a criminal lawyer were held to be necessary. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, is confessedly an excellent lawyer, though an extreme politician. What especial use Gen. Logan will be in the case remains to be seen; it was expected that Judge Poland, of Vermont, would have been selected in his place. Bingham and Wilson, embody the legal strength of the Board of Managers, and will be the chief reliance.

THE QUESTION OF COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

Many people, both North and South, are much puzzled by the question as to whether we shall have colored Congressmen or not. By reading the Constitution, they will find this question definitely settled. It provides that no person can be a Senator who has not been nine years a citizen of the United States, nor any person a Representative who has not been seven years a citizen. It makes little difference, at present, whether the citizenship of the blacks dates from the proclamation of emancipation, or from the abolition of slavery by the Constitutional Amendment, or from their enfranchisement by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. At least two years must yet elapse before any Representative of color can be admitted to the halls of Congress. Southern Conventions who are sending delegates up here to find out whether Congress wants colored men in or not, can save traveling expenses, and have the question satisfactorily answered by referring to the provision of the Constitution above alluded to.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Spirit Meter Commission, which has been in session here for the past three weeks, has concluded its examination of the various machines submitted for its inspection. They have tested by actual experiment ten different machines, as follows: The Tice Meter; the Fleischman Meter, from Philadelphia; the Brower Meter, from Kentucky; the Hutchinson Meter; the Clark Meter, from Washington; the Allen Meter and the Young Meter, from Richmond; the Pickett Meter, from Kentucky, and the Horton & Millinger Meter, from New-York. Among the various machines the Commisson find some marvels of ingenuity, especially among those known as sample machines, that of Dr. Allen, of Richmond, being the most ingenious invention of the kind yet produced. The Commission do not, however, find any machine perfect in the prevention of fraud, though some go a great way toward making fraud very difficult. Their conclusions will be embodied in their report, which they will submit this week. What those conclusions will be cannot be certainly stated except in one respect—that they have found no machine which will surely prevent fraud with the tax at $2 per gallon.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It is expected that the Republican Convention for the State of Ohio, which assembles at Columbus on Wednesday next, will declare in favor of Grant for President and Ben Wade for Vice-President.

Associated Press Dispatches.

Washington, Sunday, March 1.

THE PRUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Yesterday the Secretary of State sent a telegram to Minister Bancroft, to which the following answer was received this morning:

Berlin, March 1.

Treaty signed and mailed 22d February, *via* England. It provides that emigration shall be free, and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification. Bancroft.

A few days ago, some of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps expressed their disbelief in the cable dispatches on this subject, but to-day a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs says they have now no doubt of the truth that a treaty has been negotiated with the North German Confederation, securing the objects above stated, and they and gentlemen occupying high positions in our National Administration, believe that this treaty will soon be followed by treaties of a similar character between the United States and other foreign Governments, thus recognizing an American principle.

THE WHISKY EXCITEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

It was heretofore stated that Collector Abernethy and his deputies had seized sundry whisky stills in East Tennessee, but were afterward mobbed by the persons concerned in the illicit trade, and secured their freedom by paying a ransom. These Government officers promptly communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for troops to enforce the law. The Bureau has obtained from the military authorities a favorable response to the application, and, accordingly, a company of cavalry has been dispatched to support the revenue officers in the Knoxville District, the scene of the whisky insurrection.

THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

It is believed by many Congressmen that Senator Thayer's bill to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the army will become a law.

THE ANDERSON APPROPRIATION.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the substitute for the Senate bill, which was reported by Mr. Bingham, appropriating $10,000 for Mrs. Elizabeth B. Anderson, wife of Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, was passed.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Articles of Impeachment Before the House—The Evidence to Sustain Them—Probable Length of the Trial—Legislation Practically Suspended During Its Progress.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

The articles of impeachment have just been read, amid the closest attention of House and galleries. It is conceded that the indictment is powerfully drawn, and its strength is enhanced by the fact that its specifications relate solely to the points involved in the War-Office question, as heretofore indicated in your Washington dispatches. The two points which seem strongest to minds not conversant with legal technicalities are those regarding the violation of the Tenure of Office act, and the attempt to induce Gen. Emory to disregard the provisions of the second section of the Army Appropriation act, which provide that all orders and instructions to the army must pass through army headquarters. Gen. Emory, it must be remembered, has been before the Committee, and his testimony has been published. The only question about it may be as to what the President's intent was in his instructions to Gen. Emory, but there can be no question as to the bad effect of such instructions, and the conclusion will be drawn that whether the President intended good or evil, he has rendered himself at least liable to the charge by assuming an act to be unconstitutional in advance, and instructing an officer to that effect, with a view to influencing his conduct.

The charges of violation of the Tenure of Office act are plainly and specifically made, and will require little other than record evidence to sustain them. The Committee, however, do not mean to rely on this as their principal reliance for conviction. They therefore present another important charge, to wit—that contained in article 9, which substantially alleges an usurpation of power, or the exercise of authority unknown to the law, in the appointment of a Secretary of War *ad interim*, while the Senate was in session, and when there was no vacancy in the Department. The proof of this will also rest upon record evidence, and such construction of the law as the Court may give.

The only charges resting for proof upon parole evidence are those relating to the conspiracy to prevent Stanton from exercising the functions of Secretary of War, and the attempt to induce Gen. Emory to violate the second section of the Army Appropriation act. On the first-named, Gen. Thomas will be sworn to show what orders he received from the President to take possession of the War Department, on three different occasions, and Mr. Stanton will be sworn to show what demands Gen. Thomas did actually make, and on whose authority he made them. On the other charge Gen. Emory will be sworn, and possibly other officers also, to whom the President is alleged to have uttered the same opinions, though not in the shape of instructions. The proof of all the other charges will rest on the construction given to the law and the Constitution by the Court, or upon certified copies of the official orders and instructions in the case. The examination of witnesses, therefore, will not occupy the Court to any considerable extent, but the argument of points of law undoubtedly will. And as a great many points are involved in the several specifications, and as the new rules provide for ten minutes for each Senator on these collateral questions, in case they wish it, the trial will necessarily occupy more time than at first supposed. There will be no delay, however, in any of the preliminaries. The House has already agreed upon closing the debate on the articles at 4 o'clock on Monday, which agreement cannot be changed except by unanimous consent. The managers will be selected at once, and they will appear promptly before the bar of the Senate on Tuesday and exhibit the articles. The Senate is also earnestly preparing to proceed speedily with the trial, and it will, without doubt, meet as a High Court of Impeachment on Wednesday, and issue its summons upon the President at once to appear and answer. Not more than one day will be consumed in the service and return of the warrant, and on his appearance (by counsel, of course,) his petition for time to file his answer and plea to the indictment will be heard, and such time given as the Court may judge to be necessary. The trial will probably begin regularly and formally about the 10th of March. Among the reasons which will operate to bring it to a speedy conclusion, the most powerful is this: that during the trial the House can do no legislative business, it being constructively present as prosecutor while the Senate sits as a court.

In addition to this there is a general disinclination to send important bills to the President for his consideration while on trial. There is no purpose to suspend him in office, but the manifest impropriety of submitting bills to him, pending his trial on such grave charges, is urged as a reason why it should not be done. Hence legislation must necessarily stand still, and as the important business is only just begun, it is very essential that it should not be delayed longer than absolutely necessary.

The President will have an opportunity for another characteristic veto, before he is arraigned at the bar of the Senate. The Amendatory Reconstruction bill, which makes a majority of the votes cast sufficient to ratify the Constitution of any State, was presented to him on Thursday the 27th inst., and his constitutional ten days will not expire until Tuesday the 10th of March. Latterly the President has been permitting bills, which he could not approve, to become laws without his signature, but here is a "last chance," and it will not be lost. Cymon.

The Articles of Impeachment Reported in the House of Representatives.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Boutwell, Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, reported to the House of Representatives the following articles of impeachment against the President of the United States. After the reading of the articles by the Clerk a long debate ensued, which was at 5:30 adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been, therefore, duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily, until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterward on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton by reason of the premises on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton, is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

Andrew Johnson.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate an act entitled, an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 21, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 2.—That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson.

To Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 3.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this: That without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. No vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson, of the said Lorenzo Thomas, is in substance as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson.

To Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Art. 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office for Secretary of the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provision of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 21, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Art. 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding such office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 6. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of property of the United States in the War Department contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Art. 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "An act regulating the Tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 5, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there, being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, and there commit, and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson.

To Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a Major-General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said Emory, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled an "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, and the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answer which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Impeachment Testimony—Examination of Gen. Emory and Col. Wallace.

The following is the testimony of Gen. William H. Emory and Col. G. W. Wallace, given before the Select Committee of the House appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against the President:

TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMORY.

Wm. H. Emory sworn and examined by the Chairman.

Question—What is your rank and command in the army? Answer—I am Colonel of the Fifth United States Cavalry and Brevet Major-General in the United States Army. My command is the Department of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in the command of this Department? A.—I think since the 1st of September, 1867.

Q.—During the month of February, 1868, have you had any conversation with the President of the United States in relation to military affairs or movements? A.—Only once.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on Saturday, the 22d February.

Q.—Was the interview at your request or his? A.—It was at his request.

Q.—In what way was his request communicated to you? A.—I have the note in my pocket; it is a letter from Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the army, marked "personal."

Q.—Read the letter.

Witness read as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 22, 1868.

General: The President directs me to say that he would be pleased to have you call on him as early as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours,

Wm. G. Moore, U. S. A.

Q.—Did you call in consequence of that request? A.—I did.

Q.—State fully and literally, as far as you are able, what occurred at the interview. A.—There is nothing more difficult than to repeat conversation.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—The President asked me if I recollected a conversation I had with him when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of the troops in this Department, to which I replied that I did not recollect it distinctly; he asked me if there had been any changes; I replied that there had been no material changes, but such as there had been I could state at once; I then went on to state that six companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that that had been offset by detaching four companies of the Twelfth Infantry to Charleston, on the requisition of Gen. Canby; that two companies of the Fourteenth Artillery, which had been detached during Gen. Canby's command of the department, one of them to the Northern frontier, to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that, though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression that the reduction in the numerical strength of the command growing out of the order which reduced the infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, more than offset what was gained by the additional companies; The President said, I refer to more recent changes; I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by changes; that none had been made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer; he said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made; I assured him that none had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made without my knowledge; that under the recent orders founded upon the laws of Congress for the Government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through Gen. Grant, and that reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to immediately notify me; he then asked me, "what order do you refer to?" I stated that I referred to Order No. 15 or 17; I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last; he said, "I wish to see the order;" I replied to him that I would send for it; he said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it; at that time Col. Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room; while there the messenger came and brought the order; after Col. Cooper had gone out I returned to the President with this order in my hand and said, "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order or act; it was passed in an appropriation bill, and it is possible you may never have seen it; he took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold;" I stated to him that that was not a matter for officers to determine; there was an order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Q.—Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the President? A.—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and the act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order, but through the General-in-Chief, or Gen. Grant?" I replied, "Mr. President that is the order which you approved, and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when this order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some of the leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that law and order," and I observed one of them, whom I consulted, and I considered him, perhaps, one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country, gave it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it; and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the Army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsfolk of mine, Robert J. Walker, and that I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, that others had consulted Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: "The object of the law is very evident." After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Q.—Did the President, in any form, inquire whether you would obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General? A.—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see, by my testimony, that I myself introduced the subject of order number seventeen, which involves this question. There were a variety of rumors running about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or that he had declared he was going to give orders, and I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

TESTIMONY OF COL. GEORGE W. WALLACE.

Geo. W. Wallace, sworn and examined by the Chairman: Q.—You are connected with the army? A.—I am Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, commanding the garrison of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in command of the garrison of Washington? A.—Since the latter part of August last.

Q.—Have you at any time had any conversation or correspondence with the President of the United States in regard to military affairs, or movements, or operations? A.—I had a brief conversation with him on Sunday morning last.

Q.—Had you the conversation at his request? A.—The circumstance occurred in this way: I was called to the Executive mansion to see one of his secretaries, Col. Moore, and while in conversation with him I asked how the President was; he replied that he was very well, and asked if I would like to see him and pay my respects to him; I said certainly, and in a few moments I was invited into his room.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in regard to military matters. A.—Yes, Sir, a brief conversation.

Q.—State what that conversation was? A.—The President asked me if any changes had been made in the forces under my command; I replied that four companies of the Twelfth Infantry, the regiment to which I properly belong, had been sent to Charleston, or rather to that Military District, the 7th of January; beyond that there had been none.

Q.—Had you any further conversation? A.—No, Sir. That was all that occurred in reference to military operations.

Q.—He made no reply to your statement as to the change in the affairs of your command? A.—No, Sir. Nothing occurred beyond that.

By Mr. Wilson—Did anything further occur with regard to military matters of any character? A.—No, Sir. That was the only conversation that I had with him with regard to military matters. Indeed, I may say, it was all that transpired with regard to any matter except a mere passing remark.

By the Chairman—Had Col. Moore any previous knowledge or expectation that you were to call about that time? A.—Col. Moore expected to see me Monday morning.

Q. What led him to expect you? A. He addressed me a note the day previous, saying he desired to see me; that he would call upon me in person, but that he was very much occupied. His object in sending for me, however, was upon an entirely different matter.

By Mr. Bingham—Did the President say anything to you whatever about the War Department matter, or the Secretary of War, this morning? A. No, Sir; Col. Moore sent for me in regard to a personal matter concerning myself.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Continuation of the Debate on the Thirty-Million Loan—A Preamble to the New Constitution Reported.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1868.

Mr. Hempstead believed that the proposed loan of $30,000,000 to the planters promised employment to the freedmen, therefore he advocated it. In his opinion it was right to protect the freedmen, but he was not particular about benefitting the planter.

Mr. Crawford (white) spoke against the appropriation, and considered the loan dangerous to both the freedmen and the planter. Where was the warrant for this appropriation in the laws giving Congress the power to make the loan? There was none. If such a bill should pass, it would be unconstitutional and contrary to the principles of republican government. He believed in the people working for themselves. At least five out of the thirty millions would go to shavers and sharpers. If the planter is unable to work his land, let him quit and sell out to those who can. Planters should feed themselves and quit begging. They should not put their lands in pawn, nor depend on outside influences. Louisiana under hypothecation would be like Egypt when she sold her lands—she would go to the dogs.

Mr. Rodriguez (colored) agreed with Mr. Crawford, and further said: "Dese large plantations must be broke up; if de men won't work let dem starve."

"That's the idea," exclaimed a member, without rising from his seat.

Mr. Cromwell asked how they were to go to work. Mr. Rodriguez replied: "Let dem buy land." Mr. Cromwell said they had no money, when Mr. Rodriguez said, impatiently: "Let dem buy a portion of de lands, den."

It being asked if a quorum was present, Mr. Crane (white) in the chair, said he did not know whether there was or not; "but," he concluded, "we 'll assume there is."

This allowed Mr. Harper (colored) an opportunity for launching forth in violent declamation, which, reported *verbatim*, would read very much like a certain editorial headed "Root Hog or Die."

This ended the memorial business for the present, the House adjourning at the conclusion of Mr. Harper's speech.

The next question of interest was the calling up by Mr. Belden (white) of the resolution to pay the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Tribune* (edited by black men) and the New-Orleans *Republican*, (edited by white men,) both Radical sheets, "for copies of their respective journals, ordered by the Convention or its members," and authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw warrants for the same.

Mr. Hempstead moved for a reconsideration, as he was opposed to paying official organs twice. They were already paid extravagant prices for advertising.

The motion to reconsider was lost, when Mr. Hempstead offered an amendment, striking out the *Tribune*. This was also lost, and the original resolution, allowing the proprietors of the *Republican* and *Tribune* six cents per copy for all "ordered by the Convention or its members," was adopted.

Mr. McMillan, (white,) from Carroll, here moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to stop all work upon the building. [There were two painters at work inside, painting the sashes of the hall.] The motion being carried, the Sergeant-at-Arms (colored) went to the workmen (white) and ordered them to cease working. One obliged by dropping his brush and leaving the hall, but the other continued his work, remarking that, as he was hired by the day and received his instructions from his employer, that he (the Sergeant-at-Arms) must go to him.

The report of the Committee on Style and Arrangement was now submitted and read. It consists of the Constitution, as adopted, to which a preamble has been added, with suggestions and amendments of Messrs. Wickliffe and Waples.

The reading of the report was succeeded by a warm discussion and two protests—one from Mr. Waples and the other from Mr. McMillan, (both white delegates,) who dissented from the report as offered by Mr. Wickliffe, as the suggestions did not meet with their approval. The preamble proposes the incorporation of an article defining judicial districts, and the other an article on slaughter-houses.

Judge Cooley did not see by what authority these suggestions and amendments were made.

Mr. Wickliffe replied: "These objections are all bosh; the report of the Chairman is the majority report, and if members don't like it they can object." This remark created great confusion. Half a dozen members rose to their feet at the same instant and commenced talking, (no uncommon occurrence, by the way.) The gavel of the Chairman descended frequently, but he was unable to obtain order for some time.

Mr. Waples said that neither he, Mr. McMillan, nor Mr. Deslonde ever agreed with the report.

Mr. Wickliffe was unable to see the use of "all this nonsense. If members of a committee don't come and throw the labor all on one man they could not complain."

Judge Crawford (white) said that Mr. Wickliffe had not only suggested amendments to the text of the Constitution, but had also incorporated amendments without proposing them to the House. The speaker concluded his remarks by observing: "The Constitution laid upon the desk is not the Constitution we have adopted."

Mr. Pinchback (colored) and several other delegates, white and black, agreed with Judge Crawford, declaring the Committee had exceeded their authority.

The consequence was the motion to receive the report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Crane (white) moved that the Constitution be taken up article by article. As one of the members hinted that as it would occupy at least fifty days' additional work, the motion was lost.

A motion was made by Mr. Underwood that any who did not answer roll-call forfeit his per diem for the day. This was treated as a joke and rejected.

Mr. Valfroit offered the following resolution:

"That when this Convention adjourns it does not adjourn *sine die*, but subject to the call of the President."

Laid over under the rules. The Convention of 1864 adopted a similar resolution.

Mr. Blackburne (white) then called up the following, which, after a warm discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sheriffs or Tax-collectors of the various parishes of the State shall be and are hereby authorized to redeem the warrants of their respective delegates, which warrants shall be received from said Sheriffs at the State Treasury at par as so much convention-tax paid. This provision to take effect from and after the adjournment of the Convention.

The following preamble to the Constitution was also adopted:

Preamble—We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Mr. McMillan moved that the Constitution as printed be adopted. Lost.

VIRGINIA.

Debate on Suffrage—Great Argument of Mr. Southal Against—He Proclaims an Irrepressible Conflict Between the Races—Impeachment, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE.

The week, so far, has been consumed in the debate upon the suffrage question, which is becoming quite "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable," especially unprofitable, as all concede it to be a mere waste of words, so far as any good results to the white race can accrue. The members on the Conservative side might talk to their opponents till the crack of doom, and persuade them with the eloquence of a Paul, a Cicero or a Henry, and *cui bono?* Reason, logic, argument, persuasion and appeal, are alike received with scorn and derision. Confident in the strength of their numbers and the supremacy of the Congressional power, they have prejudged the cause, and the words that are now being expended are only for vain display, or to make speeches to be published in the debates, at the rate of $3 33⅓ per folio, to be used as campaign documents. The opposition know this, and are therefore making the best of the brief hour and a half allowed each member to say as much as possible to further the Democratic side, when the vote shall be taken upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution; and they pour in some pretty hot shot; still their efforts in this respect I predict will be unavailing, even as they were in the attempt to establish the Southern Confederacy. Yet it is cheering to see them make so gallant a stand for the supremacy of the white race—so noble an effort to save Virginia from Africanization and destruction. It is a remarkable fact, too, that almost the entire Conservative delegation at the breaking out of the war were Old-line Whigs, and these labored as earnestly to prevent secession as they now do to prevent negro rule. This fact shows them to be "truly conservative." On the other hand, it is no less singular that the leading men of the majority, who are now in favor of the most radical proscriptive measures against the whites, and the greatest amount of license to the blacks, were strong Secessionists. Radical then, they are equally so now.

Monday morning the members attended at an early hour, much refreshed from the "celebration" of Washington's Birthday, and greatly excited over the news from the city which bears his honored name. The Radicals were elated at the position Congress had taken, while the Conservatives manifested their joy in a subdued and not very confident manner over the anticipated *coup d'état* of the President. The galleries were, of course, crowded with their usual occupants—the dusky patrons of the "Bureau soup-houses," just fresh from receiving their daily allowance at that institution. There are hundreds of starving white people in this city, but there is no soup-house for them. The favored race alone is entitled to governmental pap, patronage and —soup.

The morning hour having been exhausted in an effort to increase the per diem of the clerks and janitor, made by Mr. Allan, against whom charges are pending, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, of fraudulent practices, the order of the day, the "suffrage and disfranchising" question, was taken up. Mr. Southall, whom all the world know as the editor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, a good journalist, a devoted patriot, a ripe scholar, and able jurist, obtained the floor, and, editor-like, proceeded to read from the manuscript one of the most striking speeches of the session. It was an able and carefully prepared argument against negro suffrage; but no synopsis could do it justice. It must be remembered that during last Summer Mr. Southall's paper was the first to suggest a fusion of the whites with the blacks for the good of the State; that they should all work in harmony, in order to save her from the evils he predicted, and which have now overtaken her, through the factious conduct of the old Democrats, who would hear of no compromises, and who, in consequence, precipitated all of the black votes into the hands of the few whites, who, like Hunnicutt, Underwood and others, had been working into the hands of the Democracy against the old Whigs for this very purpose in order that they might themselves be carried into place and position on the shoulders of the negroes, for from the whites they had nothing to hope. The argument of Mr. Southall was very pointed; his speech was in no degree offensive, to any one; even the white Radicals whom he denounced in most cutting terms took it in good part, for they were compelled to confess that the manner of the speaker was mild and courteous, as his language was truthful and severe. He denounced these native Virginians who were misleading the negro to secure office as worse traitors than Arnold, or any others mentioned in history, who had taken up arms against their country. He declared that there was no Republican Party proper in Virginia, but only a negro party. It had been claimed that such an organization existed in Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa; but in those large counties only nineteen white men voted the radical ticket; while in the populous city of Richmond, where there are hundreds of men claiming to be Republicans, but fifty white votes were cast for the delegates returned. After reviewing the entire history of Slavery, and also of emancipation, and the effects of freedom and equality upon the colored race, as exemplified in its blighting and paralizing effects upon the industry of these fair islands, he warned the radicals to beware how far they pushed out from the shore, and how widely they stretched their canvas, for the nearer the shore they kept the less terrible would be the crash when the storm of the white man's wrath should overtake them. It was a mere question of time. There was a point at which the whole white race would rise up and put down the three millions of blacks, and insolent leaders, and the dream of Africo-Americanism would perish as precipitately as Jonah's gourd. And how was this monstrous and unnatural social abomination and inversion to be effected. Look at the other side of the house. "Who are sent here to represent Virginia in framing her organic law?" Half the delegates are negroes, and of the remaining half, three-fifths say *doo-ty*. Where did they learn to say *dooty?* They come here from New-York, Ohio, Vermont, to make a Virginia Constitution—an *experimentum in corpore vili*, as if they were the philosophers and we the dogs upon which to test some newly-discovered gas. They come here to organize negro governments. Never were more well-timed the prescription—"Physician heal thyself." State after State at the North had refused to allow the negroes to vote and they called us "contumacious," because we recoiled from the same thing multiplied a thousand times. He then entered into a mathematical calculation to show what the measure of feeling in Ohio was against suffrage, in which he demonstrated that taking the vote against suffrage in that State as the basis, and supposing the number of negroes in the State to be equal to the number of white voters, the majority against negro suffrage in Ohio would be three million five hundred thousand. This was the measure of the feeling against negro suffrage in Ohio, and in the entire North; and this was the way to estimate the incomputable meaness and hypocrisy of this business at the South. The people who recoil with such violent and sensitive rebound from this thing among themselves, send it to us with the imprimatur of the Human Rights Society, and force it on these unhappy communities at the point of the bayonet as a measure of justice, which no reasonable white man ought to object to. "Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." The speaker then went on to rail at the Radical party in good style, in regard to their assumption that they are the party of great moral ideas and of progress. He mourned over the fallen Confederacy and its sons slain in battle; but declared that the loyalty to the Union of his party was purer, truer and holier than theirs. He reviewed at some length the opinion of Jefferson, that the two races never could exist free in the same society, and read some utterances of Mr. Lincoln to the same effect. He said that soon the teeming millions of the North would find their way down here, and as they were more intolerant of the black race than the people of the South, they would then find no mercy in Northern eyes. He warned them of the inevitable consequences to themselves of this second invasion of the Northmen. He had the kindest feelings himself for the colored men, and heartily rejoiced in their emancipation, for he believed in universal freedom, and, in his humble way, he would do all in his power for their elevation and advancement—would have them educated, and see them collected in homes of their own; "but if it come to the worst, and thoughtless and bad politicians succeed in permanently antagonizing the races, I have but one political sentiment, and that is, *I am a white man*. If you compel us to the election which race is to go down, then every white man in the South must, by necessity, hearken to the invocation, 'To your tents, O Israel!'"

The remainder of his speech was devoted to arguing the question with Congress as to the various oppressive acts it had passed in regard to reconstruction when no such action was necessary. After the surrender, he contended the South was entitled at once to its proper place in the Union, without any legislation whatever, and closed by referring to the utter helplessness of his side of the House to do anything. They were mere watchers in the chamber of death, sitting beside the pale and breathless corpse which they insulted by their jibes and empirical attempts to galvanize into life. "You cannot restore the lineaments of life, nor wake into energy those dead and torpid pulses. There are no genial influences, in this hour of darkness, to stir this dull, insensate sleeper. When these clouds pass away, and these pestilential vapors are dismissed, and the life-giving sun shall warm with his beams the chill and wintry earth, then, and not till then, shall Virginia, like some seed, shed these vestments of decay; touched by the hand of resurrection, burst, like some Lazarus, the cerements of the tomb, and move again amid the busy scenes of life."

Of course the Chair did not have to clear the galleries on account of the applause which followed this great editorial effort, for the black things which darkened them frowned in dogged silence upon the Conservative members.

Mr. Platte obtained the floor and replied to Mr. Southall in a long and able speech. I regret that I have no room for a synopsis. It was such a speech, however, as your readers might expect a man from Vermont and a strong Radical to make in favor of negro suffrage. He was followed by Mr. Hawkshurst and Gen. White on the same side, but neither of these gentlemen said anything new, remarkable, or interesting. While they were speaking Capt. Platte, with a smile upon his lips, rose to a question of privilege, and filled the hearts of his friends with joy, by announcing that he had just received a telegram from Washington that the House had impeached Andrew Johnson. There were mutual congratulations on the floor and a smothered sensation in the galleries. The Convention shortly afterwards adjourned.

To-day (Tuesday) the business was of little importance. Bland, a very youthful and mild negro member, offered an additional article to the bill of rights in regard to negro equality.

The increase of the pay of the janitor and clerks was considered and laid over.

The suffrage question was taken up again, and Bland and Carter negroes occupied the floor during the session. They were followed by Mr. French (Conservative.) None of the speeches were remarkable for anything in particular. I have full notes, and may look over them to-morrow.

Mr. Porter announced that John Minor Botts, Judge Alexander Rives, and Gov. Pierpoint would address the Republicans to-morrow evening in the hall of the House of Representatives. But I now understand that it will be postponed till Thursday evening, owing to the illness of Mr. Botts.

To-morrow Mr. Thomas, the able leader of the Radical side, and the next Governor, as is reported, will speak on the suffrage question. He is a native Virginian, and his remarks will be interesting on that account, as they will be in reply to Mr. Southall.

FEELING ABOUT IMPEACHMENT.

Every other man or woman one meets now asks "Will there be a war?" And the general answer is "don't know; but hope there will, as we want to see the Yankees eat one another up, while we look on and enjoy the fun. It is time they should experience some of the horrors we suffered while they were reaping all the rewards." I have not yet heard a Southern white man say that he would volunteer to go to the aid of the President, though they all sympathize with him. We have had enough of war down here. How are you up there?

Kappa.

Minister Burlingame.—A Washington correspondent says that private advices from China, as well as the dispatches of Government, show that the new trusts of Mr. Burlingame have not been exaggerated. It is understood that he is not only Minister but Ambassador, and that his appointment is for life, with an annual salary of $40,000, which is only half of what was originally offered, but he declined accepting more. His first year's salary was deposited to his credit with a European house in China, with funds for incidental expenses amounting in all to $116,000 in coin. His First Secretary has a salary of $10,000 per annum, and his Second Secretary $8,000, which is what is paid here to a Cabinet Minister. He is expected to arrive here in April.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ELDER JACOB KNAPP. with an Introductory Essay by R. JEFFERY. SHELDON & Co.: New-York. GOULD & LINCOLN: Boston.

Autobiography is, in general, a very interesting shape of literature, for the egotism of it which is so very natural and, in spite of affectation, so very agreeable to most men, insures that it shall have the merit of earnestness, and whatever force or vivacity of character may belong to the writer. When a man speaks much about himself, he is sure to exhibit himself truly, whatever effort he may make to dissemble. This autobiography of Elder KNAPP is no exception to the rule, for it will be interesting to a great many, for a variety of reasons, among which may be reckoned the simple directness and fervor of the Elder's mind and manner. He was, as most people are aware,—and perhaps is still—what is called a "sensational" preacher, leaning to the Baptist order of observance, and a man of active thoughts and habits, believing that the cause of religion is not so much in need of calm reason as of impulse and powerful emotion. He has labored all his life on that principle, and is, perhaps, the man who has most helped the system or fashion of revivals. He might be called the "father of revivals," without much damaging the evangelical claims of any other man. But, from the beginning, he does not seem to have worked well with the church organizers; either they did not like him, or he did not like them; for he has been for the greater part of his life a preacher of the missionary or evangelist order, moving about in the ancient apostolic style, visiting any churches he found willing to receive him, and rousing them out of their torpor or the customary tenor of their ways—an irregular worker in the vineyard somewhat after the mode of the Whitfields, Wesleys and others of that very effective school of Christian preachers.

Elder KNAPP was born at Otsego, N. Y., in 1799, and he began early to feel the need of religion. His narrative of his experiences at that time are noteworthy enough. He tells us how he and some of his young friends once attended a meeting while a ball was going on in an opposite house. The participants in both exercises could hear one another—hear the light music of the one and the loud prayer of the other. On this occasion, the Elder says, he prayed until the devil was vanquished; he also says that nine of the people in the ball-room were suddenly converted "on that same evening, under the voice of prayer which they had heard across the street." The young man joined the Baptist Church and began to accept calls. But, after a few years, he found that his preaching furnished very little for the support of his wife and family. He then took his resolution, and from that time forth went out as a volunteer and an evangelist, stirring up the religious public wherever he made his sojourn. He felt himself called on to assail everything he considered wrong in society or the churches, and he spoke out accordingly, vexing and astonishing a great many persons and making a great many enemies. He seems to have been for the most part either "in a triumph or a fight." He took his converts liberally and baptized them in shoals, reminding us of the early propagators of Christianity; and as he records a good many remarkable experiences and facts, we shall mention a few of them, in justice to the good Elder.

He tells us the story of some religious young ladies who went together to a grove for communion and prayer, and who were followed by three young men, whose purpose in a spirit of profane levity was to disturb them. But as these scoffers drew near, "the one in advance fell to the ground, and then the next, and then the next." They were taken up helpless. When first the ladies saw them coming they had "prayed to God to smite them to the earth with His convincing power, and their prayers were answered." His own efforts had the most wonderful results. As he says himself, "Infidelity turned pale, and Universalism gave up the ghost." No doubt it was high time. At Bennington, in 1836, some fifteen or twenty would cry out for mercy at the same time—an encouraging fact for the preacher—though there were some who scoffed at such demonstrations. As he says himself, the devil was disturbed. Some young men went and took the clapper out of the church-bell. The Elder immediately "offered prayer" for them, and in the course of it "ventured a prediction that, in a year from that time, the young men who had thus attempted to silence the voice of God would be in hell"—the Elder's own words. This came to pass. "In less than a year after they both died, and died without hope."

Elder KNAPP was always particularly severe on the Universalists. He hated a man of that creed or non-creed far more than SYDNEY SMITH hated a Presbyterian. The Autobiography gives an account of one of these Universalists, who swore in a profane way—referring to a profane place, which a mere critic cannot write down with the fearlessness of an Elder—against evangelism, "and his skin turned as yellow as saffron, his tongue became swollen, and on the second day he died." This remarkable interposition of Providence seemed to strike terror through the community.

At Rochester, in 1839, the Elder denounced the gamblers with great vehemence and intrepidity, and some of them rose up in the church and told him he lied. A crowd gathered about the church to annoy him. One of them threw a stone through the window, and as he did so, came a flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder; it was in the month of February. A moment after, another stone came through, succeeded by another flash of lightning and another peal of thunder. A third stone came, and then there was a clap of thunder more terrible than the others. "The house was shaken, and the earth trembled." On another occasion, while the Elder was preaching, a young man began to draw his portrait on the back of a pew. All on a sudden the young man's hand was seized with palsy, and he then came out and asked for prayer. He was happily brought to Christ. At another time, a company of Infidels or Universalists were chopping timber, when one of them began to ridicule the Elder's sermons and prayers, when, all at once, something seemed to say to him, "Ah, you wicked wretch!" "He dropped his ax and fell helpless to the ground." Ultimately he became a penitent and a believer. At another time, in New-Haven, some gamblers resolved to seize the preacher and ride him on a rail. One night a man came to the door of the Elder's lodging, and knocked. The latter suspecting mischief, opened a window and asked his business. He was told that a person living close by was in a state of conviction and desired the reverend gentleman's presence. "Tell that person," retorted the Elder from above, "that he must pray for himself, or go right down into hell!" The man on the ground went away, exceeding sorrowful, no doubt. After this two of that evil-minded gang were brought round to a better way of thinking and were converted. A Boston distiller exhibited some contempt of the Elder's preaching. But he got a sudden pain in the hollow of his foot, and before a physician could reach him, was dead. A Universalist, riding along, saw a Baptist crowd near a river, and seemed to hear a voice saying—"Behold how these Christians love one another!" He trembled, and had he not held on to his horse's mane he would have fallen to the ground. At Concord the Elder prayed for the son of Gov. H., one of the editors of the city, who had come to the meeting, and when the prayer was done the latter rose, with "perspiration rolling from him like rain, and his knees smote together like Belshazzar's." This "case" was certainly a very remarkable one. In Erie a Universalist minister contradicted Elder KNAPP in meeting. On that very night this man—the Universalist—"lost his power of speech, and remained speechless for fifteen years. Like the Philistine of Gath, he defied the armies of Israel." Another Universalist, a lecturer, came to the Tremont Temple to expose and confound the Elder, "but he saw his own errors instead." He fell into a vacillating condition of mind, "his eye-sight became dim and his strength began to fail; he started for his boarding-house, and when he reached it his sight became so bad that he was compelled to call for help." He was blind, in fact, and remained so all next day. When his sight came back to him a little he renounced his errors, and demanded the prayers of his reconciled opponent. At Boston, Marblehead and other parts of New-England the Elder gained many gratifying victories over the Universalists and witnessed several judgments upon them. He also carried conviction, confusion and dismay into the ranks of the rum-sellers, the gamblers and the other malefactors of society. His style of delivery was always suited to the sentiments he uttered and the powerful emotions that possessed him. On one occasion his daughter, sitting in front of him, thought he was about to lose his balance and fall out of the pulpit, and so sprang up, with her arms extended, to catch him. This little fact will give a good idea of his style of pulpit eloquence—a style which, without being so refined as that of MASSILLON or BOURDALONE, was impressive and popular and capable of drawing the largest audiences and producing the strongest effects.

In the conclusion of his autobiography the Elder, in refutation of the reports that he was a man greedy of gain in his ministrations, makes a regular statement of moneys received, from which we perceive that the amount of his receipts during life averaged about $500 a year—which allowance is low enough to be apostolical.

The anecdotes given above will show the Elder's character better than any delineation could do. He has been a good deal disparaged for his matter and his manner; but his mode of preaching Christ and Him crucified was that of the ancient saints and fathers of the Church. The Elder's rational and universal adversaries always disliked it as too "sensational," forgetting that the Christian religion, in its earlier days, was eminently and miraculously sensational. Unitarians and Universalists, to be consistent, should reject and set aside the Christian dogmas. But they do not exhibit any such simple decision. They use the books, texts, formulas, phraseology of the Evangelists; and perhaps it is no wonder the latter should become enraged, as in the case of Elder KNAPP, and retort with reproaches of cowardice, expediency, hypocricy and what not. While both parties appeal to the book of the Gospels, a dispassionate judge must say that Elder Knapp and the revivalists are always right in their arguments against the rationalists and the others who assume such a calm superiority over them. There is nothing in the Elder's book which is in any way inconsistent with the truths or the best traditions of the Christian Church, and taking his part against the philosophic Universalists and the rest of the men of culture, we do not think they have any right to throw ridicule or disparagement on any of his evangelical convictions or practices.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Discussion of the First Congress—President's Power Derived Only from an Act of Congress—Opinions of the Fathers—The Only Checks on National Legislation.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Feb. 24, 1868.

This question was the very first one fully discussed in Congress, and that discussion and decision settled two points—first, that Congress gave this power to the President by law, and secondly, that no one on either side of the question doubted the power of Congress to settle the question. This is an all-important point, for if Congress has the power to settle it, the exercise of that power cannot be unconstitutional, though the usage of seventy years is the other way.

The question is of vast importance, not merely for any temporary difficulties, but because political corruption proceeds from office-seeking and office-holding. If we can put no check on the power of one man to reward his friends or bribe his opponents by the plunder of the public, where is corruption to end? It seems from some diplomatic correspondence that Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, on hearing the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, wrote Mr. SEWARD: "It is right. I am on the President's side." Of course he was on the President's side. Such a man as MOTLEY having an opinion of his own is a *rara avis*, and what will become of him if he dare be independent? MOTLEY's fate informs us. It will be recollected that when Congress conceded this power to the President, WASHINGTON was President, and the country was small and offices few. If the men who were then in Congress had anticipated a half of what has happened since, not one vote would have been given to invest the President with any such power. Are we to forget the vast changes of moral and physical force since then? These are elements which we cannot control, and in spite of us they go on to create new necessities, and require new movements. Can fifty millions of people be governed in the same way and with the same care as three millions? God governs by his Providence; and the elements he sets at work are not human laws and opinions, but great elementary forces, acting on mind and matter. You cannot resist those forces, and you cannot legislate them out of the way. Hence the duty of a statesman is to recognize them in their breadth and powers, and legislate in conformity to them. God has caused this nation to grow up to imperial magnitude; and with that magnitude the President, once a man of moderate power, has come to the power of an Emperor, while human nature has not improved much in virtue or purity. From WASHINGTON we have descended to JOHNSON, and the corruption of public officers—which was hardly possible half a century ago—has become enormous, and is fast fixing the stigma of shame upon the whole American people. Ought we to forget this? Ought we to take no measures to prevent, if we cannot wholly correct, this state of public morals? Congress, no matter with what motives, has endeavored to restore the power of removals to where it constitutionally belongs—to the President and Senate jointly. But the political power possessed by the President in removals is so great that such an attempt at once makes a commotion, and we are threatened with conflicts and trouble. Let us turn, then, to the Constitution and the Fathers. The only word the Constitution says on appointments and removals is contained in the following clause, (article 2, section 2, clause 2:) "And he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." There is the whole of it, and no man can discover any power of the President alone to remove these officers. If it be a power inferred, as many powers of the Government are, from the power granted of appointment, then unquestionably the inference is, that it should be done in the same way, by the advice and consent of the Senate. That I suppose to be the true constitutional ground. But I shall not argue it. I only want to set out the case as it stands in the Constitution and in the practice of the conscript Fathers. First, then, let us note, that the Constitution makes no distinction in the kind of officers. A member of the Cabinet, so-called, (for the Cabinet is a fictitious concern in our country, neither the Constitution or the laws know anything about it,) is to be removed in precisely the same way with a Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia. Hence the pretence that the President has any special control over heads of Departments, more than over any other officer, is a mere pretence. Our Government is a Government of laws, and those laws the President is sworn to obey.

Such being the case, as it stands in the Constitution, let us see what was done about it. In June, 1789, the first Congress of the United States was sitting in Philadelphia, when a bill was introduced creating the "Department of Foreign Affairs," which contained these words: "Removable at the pleasure of the President." This clause occasioned the longest debate in that body, and was argued by the Fathers of the Constitution. At length that clause was retained by a vote of 29 to 22. The affirmative side was chiefly sustained by Messrs. MADISON and BOUDINOT, and the negative by Messrs. WHITE, of Virginia; SMITH, of South Carolina; GERRY and ROGER SHERMAN. It was held by some that the power of removal belonged *en vi termini* to the Executive power, and by others that it ought to be given the President to provide for cases of emergency. But mark, as the all-important part, in these opinions of the opinions of the fathers: 1. That it was conceded that the Constitution had *not* settled the case. 2. By the majority, that in a doubtful case of power, it was the right of Congress to determine what is the proper construction. Now, in order to show this point clearly, I will quote from the two principal advocates of the President's power.

Mr. MADISON said: "But if it relates to a doubtful part of the Constitution, I suppose an exposition of the Constitution may come with as much propriety from the Legislature as any other Department of the Government."

Mr. BOUDINOT—"And so far as it has been examined, I agree that it is a legislative construction of the Constitution, necessary to be settled for the direction of your officers."

Mr. SHERMAN—"Many of the honorable gentlemen who advocate this clause, have labored to show that the President has the Constitutional power of removal. If this be a well-founded opinion, they ought not to let the words remain in the bill, because they are of such a nature as to imply that he had not the power before it was granted him by the law."

That was the language of common-sense. Congress did, in the very first act creating the departments, affirm their right to determine the question, and that the President's power of removal exists *ex gratia*, and not by virtue of the Constitution. Such is the law and the facts; and to my mind they are clear and decisive. Congress having given the power of removal by statute in 1789, Congress has a right to reverse that decision, if circumstances seem to require it, any usage to the contrary, notwithstanding. If it could not, where would be the power of the Government to adapt itself to new and unforeseen conditions of affairs? The elasticity of our Government is one of its great virtues. A representative government must always be elastic. It may have been very proper in 1789 to have done what was done, but not necessarily proper in 1868.

The TIMES seems, and justly, very much in favor of the "checks and balances" of the Constitution. But how far ought checks and balances to go? Certainly not to counteract the clearly expressed judgment of the nation. That would nullify the very principles of a free government. What check or balance is there against the representative power? None but the veto of the President, which compels Congress to make the law by a two-thirds vote; that is all. When the law is thus made it is absolute, and the President is as much bound to obey it as any subordinate officer.

I discuss this question irrespective of recent events, for if no such events had occurred there is an absolute necessity to check the power of the President through patronage and the abuses which flow from it. As to the President, his difficulties have arisen from the violence of his passions and the extreme vanity of self-conceit. From his speech on the 22d of February, 1866, to the present time, I have expected any possible catastrophe which his evil genius could suggest. We owe to the patriotism and caution of GRANT, STANTON, and SCHENCK, that the evils of the day are not much greater than they are. As it is, I think that after two or three more political throes we shall arrive at calm seas and prosperous gales. The great body of the people are firm, unmoved, and determined to bring the ship of state safely through if it cost the head of every traitor in the land. *Respublica esto perpetua!*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State-street "Irregularities"—The Bar-room vs. Politics—The Flower Trade—American Steamship Company—Value of Corporate Enterprise—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

Recollections of the State-street "irregularities," that took place in this city about a year ago, have been refreshened by the recent decision in the United States Supreme Court, declaring that a clerk in a Sub-Treasury Office is indictable under the Sub-Treasury act of 1846, for the improper use or diversion of public money. This opinion was induced in the case of the United States *vs.* Julius F. Hartwell, on certificate of opinion between Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. HARTWELL, it will be remembered, was indicted both under the acts of 1846 and 1866, for converting to his own use property and money of Uncle Sam, and loaning the same to a business firm under the style of MELLEN, WARD & Co., for the purpose of making a "corner" in copper stock. HARTWELL was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to two indictments, the first one of which contained five counts, and the second one the same number. In the first indictment it was alleged that the defendant loaned MELLEN, WARD & Co. $400,000, one-half of which was in gold coin; the second indictment specified how the money intrusted to his safe keeping was transferred and applied for the purpose of purchasing and selling stocks contrary to the statute. The trial occupied several days, and was reported fully in the *Times* at the time. Counsel for HARTWELL claimed that he was merely a clerk appointed by the Sub-Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was not one of the officers specified in the act of 1846, as required to give a bond for faithful performance of duty in the custody, transfer and disbursement of public moneys. The recent decision touching HARTWELL's case is the subject of much talk in financial circles, as under it Messrs. CHARLES MELLEN, C. L. WARD, EDWARD CARTER, SMITH and J. C. LEIGHTON—all who had a hand in the "irregularities"—will be tried for aiding and abetting HARTWELL in the acts which he committed unlawfully and against the peace and dignity of the United States. HARTWELL will be tried before a jury in the United States Circuit Court in May next. The other parties will be tried so soon as a copy of the decision of the United States Supreme Court is received. The trials of the persons connected with the alleged frauds will no doubt attract a good deal of attention, as it is expected that some of the mysterious ways—to outsiders at least—of the operators in stocks, particularly mining stocks, will be developed. The parties are all out on bail in the sum of $10,000 each. It is probable that E. P. DYER, another party to the transaction, will be arraigned as a bank officer under the provisions of the law of 1866.

THE BAR-ROOM VS. POLITICS.

It requires a "Committee of the Whole" to settle upon a license law for Massachusetts. During the past week much of the time of the Legislature has been consumed in deciding what is the proper power for licensing the people to sell rum. While some of the leading Republicans were in favor of taking the liquor question out of our politics, by giving the Governor the power of appointing Commissioners to license, the P. L. L. element favored the licensing power to be lodged in the hands of Commissioners to be elected by the people, and finally gained their point by a decisive vote. There is method in this movement. It places the question of selling rum in the hands of the people, and provides for any future contingency that may happen on this question. The power given them—the election of Commissioners—will turn on the question whether they support license or prohibition—free rum or what not. The license party has become shy of the Governor since he has undertaken to become the undertaker of a system that promises to make the bar-room a governor of our politics, and it is therefore careful to give His Excellency no discretionary power in the matter, but leave everything pertaining to licensing to the power of the people. The country members, as usual, were particular to "vote against Boston" upon this issue. They preferred any system of licensing to allowing Aldermen of cities to grant leave to sell. In such a case, it was urged that Boston would "run into the condition of New-York," and become possessed of a dangerous patronage, besides enabling its Mayor to carry the City in his pocket for a lifetime.

VALUE OF CORPORATE ENTERPRISE.

Some idea of the material interests of this State may be learned from the extent of its manufactures and the amount of taxes annually assessed and collected. The value of real estate and machinery is now placed at $86,943,662, being an excess of nearly ten millions over last year. The value of the corporate stocks is $165,641,943. While the aggregate valuation of capital stock is about the same as in 1866, the valuation of the property subject to local assessment has increased in value nearly 13 per cent. on the amount of last year. The amount of tax realized by the Commonwealth last year was $376,976. The number of corporations in this State, of all kinds, is 1,121, of which number 134 are practically dead and worthless; mining and oil companies, 219. In 1865 three-fifths of the capital certified under the general law was invested in mining and oil companies; in 1867 less than one-fifth was so invested, when relatively considered to that invested in manufacturing and mechanical enterprises.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Steamship Company, held a few days since, the affairs of that corporation were ventilated without any reservation. Although nothing was accomplished in the direction of putting the line on a firm basis, our merchants learned the true condition of its affairs and the causes that led to its failure. In justice to your correspondent I wish to state right here that the statements made by him in the TIMES, about a month ago, concerning the financial condition of the Company and that negotiations were pending—as they also now are—for the sale of the steamships, were substantially correct, the flat denial of the truth of them by a Boston paper notwithstanding. Messrs. COMSTOCK & Co., of New-York, offer to buy the steamships for $900,000; the price asked is $1,100,000. If the steamers must be sacrificed it will only be done in the interest of Boston. It is urged that if the Company is taken hold of and managed as a merchant manages his vessels, the Company can be made a success.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

The Gradgrinds will be astonished to learn that more than a million dollars are expended in this country annually for cut flowers. Of this amount the Hub spends $200,000; New-York twice that amount. Floriculture has increased largely in this City and vicinity within a few years, and our florists are famous for the rare beauty of their productions and the exquisite taste displayed in their arrangement. It is known that the Hub bouquet lays claim for great beauty and gracefulness over the New-York "flat compact bunch," uniform and stiff, and it is a common thing for a Boston florist to "do" the decorations for fashionable New-York in mid-Winter. Bouquets of common flowers are within the reach of poor people and everybody can afford to wear a carnation in the button-hole.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

After considering carefully eight sites upon which to erect a new Post-office, the Commission having the matter in charge have finally settled upon the "Stackpole estate," corner of Water, Milk and Devonshire streets, as possessing all the advantages for additional Post-office accommodations. The locality is central, free from objections, and the Commission have secured a bond for its purchase for less than the market value of the land alone. Between this and April next an appropriation must be secured and the purchase made in order to make the matter sure. The comparative low figure at which the estate can be purchased is enough to startle a person in these days of covering every square foot of land with greenbacks of large denomination. Our Post-office now receives three thousand mails daily, some of them three or four times a day, and seven hundred separate mails are made up in the same time. The present Post-office is by one-half too small and the site for a new one is large enough to meet the prospective want for the next century.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

The impeachment trial, singular to say, here in Radical Massachusetts excites but little attention beyond the newspaper bulletins. An expression of opinion in regard to ANDREW JOHNSON has not even been made in the Radical Legislature. But, like sensible Solons, perhaps they think the High Court of Impeachment is capable of managing the case without any outside expressions on the subject; nor has our Governor made an ass of himself by "offering" Congress a crowd of armed men to vindicate the course it has pursued. The few Democrats, too, are not yet bellicose over the matter, although the "mutual admiration society," the Constitutional Union Club, has expressed its admiration, over filled glasses, of the pluck the President has exhibited in "standing by the Constitution."

The Good Templars of this State say that Massachusetts has backslidden in consequence of the rapid manufacturing of Irish voters and the political offspring of secret marriage between dishonest Democrats and the foul goddess of immorality. How and by what course of reasoning this remarkable discovery was made has not yet been divulged. Some people think that the Republicans, who have ruled the State for years, are also to blame for this sad state of affairs.

VIGI L.

THE WORCESTER TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Murder and Robbery of Joseph G. Clark on Friday Evening.

The Worcester *Spy* gives the following statement of the facts of the tragedy in that City on Friday evening last:

"The victim was JOSEPH G. CLARK, a professional gambler, who has resided here for several years past, and for the past two years has occupied a suite of rooms for the practice of his profession in the third story of of Union Block, Main-street. During about the same time he has been in intimate relations with a Mrs. EATON, a young woman well known here, and she has visited his rooms and spent considerable part of her time there. Last evening, CLARK, who took his meals with her at her home on Summer-street, was at tea as usual, and at a quarter before seven, Mrs. EATON went up to his rooms. She found the door fastened from the inside so that her key would not open it, but heard noises which satisfied her that CLARK was there. She spoke to him and begged admittance, but receiving no answer she concluded that he had company he did not wish her to see. She continued asking admission without getting any reply till nearly nine o'clock, when she told him if he had private company she would go away and wait at the Bay State House, near by, for half an hour, and asked him to come for her, or she would return alone. She says she went down the stairs heavily on purpose to persuade him she was gone, but returned again softly and went up the stairs leading to the floor above CLARK's rooms, thinking there was a woman in the case, and determined to know more about it. She sat there till about twenty minutes past nine, when she heard a slight movement in the lock of CLARK's door, and looking down she saw two men, with their coats about their heads, come out and hurry down stairs. She immediately came down, unlocked the door and went in. As she entered the main room, where CLARK's faro table stood, she noticed a dark spot on the floor near the door, but none of the furniture was displaced. She tried the door opening into the sleeping room, and found it locked, but smelled smoke and could see the light flickering through the cracks of the door. She then went into the hall and into the sleeping room by another door, and found the body of CLARK on the bed, which was a mattress slightly raised from the floor, and enveloped in flames. She at once gave the alarm, and parties in other rooms of the building were soon on the spot and assisted in extinguishing the flames.

An examination by the Police officers and Coroner J. M. RICE, showed that on the floor in the main room was a spot of coagulated blood and brain some fifteen inches in diameter, and near by another of about the same size, but not so thick. The head of CLARK was split open on the top, apparently by a hatchet or similar weapon, some four inches, and a rope was also knotted about his neck, and the poker of the stove twisted in it as a turniquet. It was evident that he had been struck down and strangled in the outer room, and then carried to the bed and placed upon it, after which his murderers had broken a kerosene lamp over his head and right shoulder, and saturated the bedclothes with the oil and set the whole on fire. The right side of his face was badly burned, and the clothing on his right shoulder and breast was nearly destroyed. He was known to have a large sum of money in his possession, and this, with his watch, diamond pin, &c., were gone. The watch had been unfastened from a heavy gold chain about his neck, and the chain was left. About $1,400 in United States bonds were left untouched in a drawer of his faro table. It is singular that in all this bloody work there were left no evidences of a struggle, nothing being displaced in the rooms or about the body, except what had been taken from him.

The forms and dress of the men who were seen to leave the room corresponded with those of two men who have been in town for a few days, lounging about gambling rooms for no apparent purpose, and they were at once suspected. Officers were sent to the Western depot at once and the men were there, but one of them ran away. The other was arrested, and was found to have tickets for both for New-York, by the train which was just ready to leave. The party arrested is SILAS JAMES, known to the sporting fraternity as Gen. JAMES, a professional gambler, and of bad reputation even among others in the same business. He declares his innocence. His companion, who escaped, is a cousin, named CHARLES T. JAMES. Both reside at West Greenwich, R. I. The man who escaped is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, weighs about 165 pounds, and is of a light or sandy complexion, with blue eyes, dark hair, slightly curling, and dark brown moustache. He was dressed in a snuff-colored suit, with a light brown long sack overcoat, and a stiff-brimmed, flat-topped, light brown hat, with a wide black ribbon.

Desperate Encounter With an Insane Negro.

From the Mobile Times, Feb. 23.

On Sunday last HENRY JONES, a large and powerful negro, was brought to the guard-house charged with larceny. He was conducted to a cell, and upon arriving at the door became very turbulent and refused to enter. Force was used, whereupon the negro resisted and fought the police, knocking down and disabling three of them. During the melee he received a severe blow on the head and was finally secured. The next day he was brought before the Mayor, found guilty of the charge of larceny and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. In the morning his cell was opened for the purpose of taking him out. As the officers entered the negro made a furious assault upon them with a heavy piece of plank which he had torn up from the floor. With it he felled four policemen and broke the hand of one of them—officer WALLACE. After much difficulty he was overpowered, taken into the yard and chained hand and feet to a tree. He then for the first time gave unmistakable signs of madness and raved like a maniac.

He managed, while chained, to obtain an iron poker which was lying within reach, and hurled it with great force at Officer LAWRENCE, striking him in the breast with such force as to knock him down. After this he became somewhat quiet, and was recommitted to a cell. Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, a great noise proceeding from his cell, the door was opened for the purpose of taking him out, when he immediately rushed past the police and succeeded in reaching the street. He ran up St. Emanuel-street, around Bienville Square, hotly pursued by the police. Finding himself hard pressed, he turned upon his pursuers, hurling bricks and oyster shells at them with great rapidity and force, seriously injuring six policemen. The police were here in a quandary, not wishing to shoot the negro and not daring to trust themselves within his reach. Several shots were however fired over his head for the purpose of intimidating him, but to no purpose, as his glaring eyes and threatening manner showed. Finally two negro policemen fired at him, one shot taking effect and bringing him down. He was carried to the guard-house completely tamed. An examination of the wound was had, and it was found that the ball had entered under the right armpit and ranged upwards, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound.

An Unprovoked Murder in Alabama.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 24.

Saturday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, Mr. HENRY D. BASSETT was murdered at Beard's Mills, on Fowl River, eighteen miles from the city, by JAMES EDGAR, or EDZEAR. We have been only enabled to collect the following particulars: It seems that EDGAR, a young man about twenty-four years of age, was engaged in an altercation with the watchman of the mill, and Mr. BASSETT endeavored to pacify the two men, when EDGAR drew a revolver and shot him through the heart, remarking, as he fired, "I have been wanting you a long while." EDGAR immediately fled, and, though pursued, succeeded in making his escape.

Mr. BASSETT was a son-in-law of Mr. J. W. BEARD, and his partner in the ownership of the mill. He was during the war a naval constructor in the service of the Confederate States, and was a man of much genius and skill in his profession. His character as a man and a citizen was exemplary. His age we presume to have been about 35 or 40 years. He leaves a widow and several young children, to whom he was devotedly attached, and to whom his death must be a terrible blow.

Two Young Ladies Drowned in Georgetown, Mass.

From the Newburyport Herald, Feb. 28.

On Wednesday evening the body of a young woman was found in a brook in Georgetown, and on Thursday a second body was found near the same place. They had evidently been in the water for some time, and as no person had been missing in that town or vicinity, the authorities were at a loss to identify the remains. In a few hours, however, the mother of two daughters, who lives at Groveland, went to Georgetown to view the bodies, and discovered that they were those of her children. It appears that in November, on the day before Thanksgiving, her two daughters, one 17 and the other 19 years of age, left home on foot for Georgetown, intending to proceed to Manchester, N. H. She had heard nothing from them, but deemed it not strange, as their object was to obtain work, and it might in her opinion be difficult readily to secure it. Every article of dress went to identify the bodies as those of her children; and when asked if any money was found on their persons, she was informed that the precise sum she knew each to possess had been discovered rolled up in their handkerchiefs. Their mother's name is ELIZABETH COLLINS. Her daughters names were MARY and ELLEN. It is supposed they walked on the railroad track till they reached the brook, over which is a bridge or culvert some ten feet across, spanned only by sleepers. Fearing to pass on the sleepers, it is presumed they attempted the passage of the brook, which is narrow but deep, and the current rapid. Whether it was frozen at the time and in attempting to cross on the ice they broke through is not known—this may have been the case, or they may have slipped from the icy side of the brook and been immediately carried beyond their depth.

The Alleged Illegal Action of the American Consul at Jerusalem.

From the Jewish Messenger, Feb. 28.

The daily newspapers recently contained a telegram from Berlin to the effect that inquiry had been made in the Prussian House of Deputies why the United States Consul at Jerusalem (V. BEAUBOUCHIER) was allowed to procure the arrest of one MARKUS, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope; and why, after her guardian had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand, as a subject of the King of Prussia, for protection.

The explanation of the above, we add a narrative of facts, as they have been transmitted to us by the constituted authorities in Palestine. A Jew, named M. STEINBERG, a native of Prussia, died, leaving two daughters and a son. The eldest of the daughters married a Russian and embraced Christianity. The son, the sole support of the younger sister, also died, leaving her, at the age of fourteen, without any relative, and in needy circumstances. In this exigency, a worthy Israelite, by the name of L. MARKUS, also a Prussian subject, took her to his home, providing for all her wants. The poor young woman became sick, and was conveyed to the Rothschild Hospital. Her sister paid her daily visits, and importuned her to become a convert to Christianity, offering her the comforts of a home; but the young Jewess, although physically weak, remained firm in her principles, resolving rather to die than abandon her faith. In due time she convalesced, and RABBI MARKUS again took her to his home.

The sister, finding that she had left the hospital, and had returned to her former quarters, determined to use coercive measures to bring her to her house, and by means, not explained, persuaded the Consul of the United States, Mr. VICTOR BEAUBOUCHIER, to assist her in taking her sister by force. This coming to the knowledge of MARKUS, he applied by telegraph to the Prussian Consul at Beyrout to protect the girl, but ere an answer arrived, the American Consul, accompanied by two officers, entered the house of MARKUS by force, and, as the girl could not be found after ordering him to be punished in a severe manner for resisting, had him conveyed to prison, threatening to stab any one who would attempt to rescue his prisoner.

Subsequently, the friends of MARKUS applied to the Turkish Consul, who ordered his immediate release, which, of course, was complied with, and MARKUS returned to his home.

The Jewish authorities of Jerusalem being ignorant of American laws, require of us answers to the following questions; 1. Whether a Consul for the United States can compel a Jewess to abandon her faith, no matter what the influence of her sister may be? 2. Has he the right, in the absence of her Consul (Prussian) to act in his stead? 3. Has he the right to enter the house of any one not subject to his authority, and then beat him with stripes, because the guardian refuses to give up his ward?

There are various other questions, but we pass them by, excepting the tenth and last, "Had the American Consul the right to instruct the officers who accompanied him to take any one to prison, although the party was not an American citizen, and threaten to stab any who interfered?" To all these questions we answered in the negative. The authorities also request us to address the American Government on the subject, that the Consul may be immediately recalled, and become disqualified to hold any public office hereafter. We await further instructions from Jerusalem ere we take action in the matter. The Board of Delegates of American Israelites have lost no time in communicating with the Secretary of State.

Destruction of a Fine Residence in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Age, Feb. 28.

Yesterday morning, at about 2:45 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a large and elegant brick residence, four stories in height, No. 306 South Thirteenth-street. The residence, owned by Mr. F. WILSON, was furnished throughout in the most sumptuous manner. The flames originated in the dining-room on the first floor of the back building, and spread rapidly through that part of the house. From the back building the flames worked their way to the front staircase, then ascended with great rapidity to the top of the building. The second, third and fourth stories were entirely burned out, and the roof was destroyed. In fact, the house was completely wrecked. Scarcely anything in the building was saved. The parlor and hall furniture was hastily removed, and was greatly damaged. Mrs. WILSON and daughter and two colored servant women were in the house at the time of the fire, which spread so rapidly that they had barely time to escape from the burning structure. Mrs. WILSON and daughter lost all their personal effects, including jewelry and many valuable and highly prized articles. Some silverware was rescued from the ruins after the fire had been extinguished. The house was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $6,000 in the Enterprise Insurance Company. The insurance will not be sufficient to cover the loss. The furniture was insured for $5,000 in the Royal Insurance Company—an amount which will not cover the loss.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—In Edgefield District, on the 21st instant, a negro boy, about eleven years old, with two dogs, were out rabbit-hunting. The dogs "treed" in the ground, under an uprooted tree. The boy inserted his hand, and something pricked it, which he supposed to be a splinter. He again inserted his hand and drew out a snake, which of course he dropped. He then made for the house, which was distant nearly half a mile. He became sick and called for help, and was met by a colored woman, who hastened with him to the house, whisky was given to him immediately, quite freely, and various remedies applied to the wound, which was on the middle finger of the right hand, and apparently very slight; but nothing checked the poison, which, by the time the boy reached the house, had so swollen his tongue that he could not speak but very indistinctly, and he died in about two and a quarter hours from the time he was bitten. The snake was not found afterward, and it is not known what kind of snake it was.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Feb. 25.*

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

The provision-store of MICHAEL H. NAGLE, at No. 485 Ninth-avenue, was entered Thursday night through a rear window, the shutters being forced open by the burglars, who carried off two tubs of butter, several hams and a number of dead chickens. On Friday, Officer RYDER, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* Patrick Ferry, for intoxication, and he was subsequently identified by ALICE GEFFREY, of No. 355 Ninth-avenue, as one of three men whom she saw removing the stolen property from Mr. NAGLE's store, she having to pass the place at 11 o'clock that night for a pail of water. She testified to this fact yesterday, and added that she saw the burglars carry off the plunder in a large basket. WILLIAMS was arraigned on the charge yesterday morning, and pleaded not guilty, but was remanded for trial. He is a native of Ireland, a fireman by occupation and 22 years of age.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ROBBERY.

HENRY STEELE, Jr., of No. 14 Essex-street, Jersey City, appeared before the magistrate, a day or two ago, and stated that on the night of the 24th of February he was in the billiard-room kept by MITCHELL BROTHERS, on the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, where he met JOHN FLYNN, (who keeps a liquor-store at No. 155 Wooster-street,) and began betting with him on a series of billiard games played by JOHN MCDERMOTT and ANDREW BUISOT, who continued to use the table from 11 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock the following morning, there being sixteen games played. STEELE and FLYNN made bets varying from $10 to $100, a majority of them being won by the Jerseyman. FLYNN became excited at his losses and endeavored to fix a quarrel upon STEELE, and declared that he should not leave the saloon until STEELE had given up all his winnings or put up a forfeit of $1,000, to be played for by MCDERMOTT and ANDREW BUISOT the following night. STEELE naturally objected to obeying either of these suggestions, and becoming frightened at the abusive and threatening language used by FLYNN and his friends, the complainant made a dash and escaped into the streets, being pursued by FLYNN, who shouted "stop thief," and fired two shots at him. STEELE ran into the rear alleyway of No. 172 Bleecker-street, and took refuge in a coal vault. FLYNN seized STEELE in the vault and beat him severely, finally taking from him a scarf pin valued at $15, and $400 in money. On this statement of facts, the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of FLYNN, who was arraigned yesterday and remanded for examination. He denies the charge.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

Officers KING and LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested FRANCIS OLIVER, NELLIE OLIVER, ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, WM. WALDWICK, JOHN ASCH and MITCHEL M. DAILEY, on suspicion of having committed several larcenies. In their possession were found a large number of pawn tickets, representing jewelry and wearing apparel of every description. The prisoners were temporarily committed yesterday, and orders given by the magistrate for the pledges. Any one having been robbed of such articles will do well to call at the Tenth Ward Station-house and examine the property recovered.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

LOTTA LEHR, formerly a domestic in the employ of WILHELM NEDENHEISER, at No. 384 Sixth-avenue, caused the arrest of LEOPOLD REICHARDT, a lodger in the house, charging him with having, on the 5th ult., perpetrated an outrage upon her while she was cleaning his room. The prisoner was held for further examination.

BURGLARY.

Officer ROUNOCK, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested JOHN KEOGAN, aged 25, a vender, on a charge of having made a felonious entrance into the store of ED. SPECHT, at No. 303 East Houston-street, and stole 12 empty kegs, valued at $125. The accused was fully committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TROUBLE AMONG PRIZE FIGHTERS.—Late on Saturday afternoon a dispute occurred in the Park Hotel bar-room about the merits of the two pugilists, JOE COBURN and MIKE MCCOOLE, and Gen. GLEESON, a Fenian of renown and a man of weight and muscle, offered to wager $100 to $25 that the forthcoming fight between the two men would never take place. This rather nettled JOE COBURN, who was present, and he and GLEESON exchanged uncomplimentary words, which terminated in JOE's rushing in and seizing GLEESON by the throat. A scuffle then ensued between them, and COBURN drew a pistol, upon which the bartender and several of the bystanders interfered and separated the men. A rather nervous old gentleman, who had summoned a policeman then, got a gentle shaking from COBURN, which made him call back the policeman, who had gone out. The officer was told to arrest COBURN. Here the bystanders again interfered, and the difficulty was quietly arranged. After COBURN had gone from the house, GLEESON also produced a pistol.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.—Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Clinton Hall, this evening sell a rare collection of original letters and manuscript music o a portion of the Irish melodies; also, proof engravings, with notes by the immortal MOORE, intended to illustrate the various melodies, the subject of his inspiration. These *souvenirs* are from the collection of a celebrated writer.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.—A grand mass meeting, in favor of upholding the Metropolitan Excise Law, will be held at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., State Senator O'DONNELL; Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., Rev. JAMES B. DUNN and others.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD SUICIDE.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of JAMES J. BURKE, who committed suicide on Saturday, as previously reported. The jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death during a fit of temporary insanity. No new facts were elicited.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CASUALTIES.—About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an accident occurred to PATRICK MCFARLAND, a "rowboy" in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. He was in the act of hitching a horse to a car in motion, corner of Fulton and Boerum streets, when he slipped and fell. A wheel of the car passed over one of his feet and crushed it very badly. He was taken to the City Hospital.... About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, OWEN MCKENNIE, No. 226 Front-street, slipped and fell against an iron railing in Washington-street, cutting his head severely. His wounds having been dressed by Dr. TUCKER, he was conveyed home by his friends.... About 8:30 P. M. Saturday, Mr. EWEN, No. 14 Willow-place, slipped and fell on the sidewalk in Joralemon-street, and severely injured his leg. He was taken home and attended by Dr. TALMAGE.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man was drowned yesterday evening from the Bridge-street ferry-boat *George Washington*. He was observed by persons in the boat to jump overboard. He was picked up by the Catharine-street ferry-boat *Roslyn*. He was about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of sandy complexion, very stout, and was dressed in red flannel shirt, white undershirt, black pantaloons and two vests.

SNEAK ROBBERIES.—The house of Mr. DANIELS, No. 99 Cranberry-street, was entered Saturday night by means of false keys, and a blue French merino dress, value $25, stolen therefrom.... Some time yesterday evening a black overcoat, value $25, was stolen from the store door of Mr. J. B. SHANFIELD, clothier, corner of Fulton and Prospect streets.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
327—Rosenblatt vs. Crandell.
907—Faron vs. Neuil.
731—O'Callaghan vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz.
793—National Continental Bank vs. National Bank of Commonwealth.
807—Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
305—Ford vs. Aiken.
383—Bryan vs. Duryea.
605—Burney vs. Owen.
265—Corwin vs. Field.
539—Brooks et al. vs. Hayward.

Nos.
655—Martin vs. Old.
783—Morgan vs. Ludlow et al.
923—Mott et al. vs. Markham.
945—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
883—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.
927—Minzesheimer vs. Guiterman, impleaded.
531—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
729—U. S. Petroleum Co. vs. Baun et al.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1102—Bostwick vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
1302—Wells vs. Landmesser.
1308—Cockcroft vs. Colwell et al.
1310—Israel vs. Hogan.
1320—Woodward et al. vs. Sillman.
1074—Emberson vs. Chittenden.
1114—Stewart vs. Keith.
1270—Crozier, Prest. vs. McGrath.
1322—Ostermon vs. Napheggi.
1324—Posner vs. Stern et al.
1326—Koelges vs. National Steam Nav. Co., Lim'd.

Nos.
1328—Wagner et al vs. Uhler.
1330—Herm vs. Abel.
1332—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.
1334—Parker vs. Content.
1340—Haggerty et al. vs. Soper.
1342—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.
1192—Osgood et al. vs. Neptune Steamship Co.
898—Babcock et al. vs. Ray et al.
468½—Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobby.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
1190—Ryan, Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
1037—Annett vs. Orary et al.
697—Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impl'd.
1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1065—Ball vs. Stitt.
1087—Same vs. Same.
993—Erbin vs. Lorillard.

Nos.
1018—Megand vs. Nott.
1054—Graydon vs. Myers et al.
1062—Waitzfelder et al. vs. Kahnweiler et al.
1092—Jordan vs. Knapp et al.
762—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
982—Laing vs. Challis.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
790—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
8—Henley, Excr., &c., vs. Reddington et al.
9—Jex vs. James et al.
10—Dixon et al., vs. McCarty et al.
11—Same vs. Peckham et al.
12—Same vs. Bennett.
13—Galwey et al., vs. U. S. S. S. R. Co.
14—Gonzales vs. Same et al.
15—Watson et al., vs. De Forest et al.
16—Prols vs. Same.

Nos.
17—Berley vs. Gasson et al.
18—Anthony et al, vs. De Forest et al.
19—Loeschigk vs. Butterfield.
20—Jones vs. Fremont et al.
21—Weir vs. Baum et al.
22—Chase vs. Clark et al.
23—Platt vs. Houghton et al.
24—McAdams vs. McAdams et al.
25—Smoot vs. Gibson et al.
26—Barrett et al., vs. Gilpin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
2861—Levy vs. Hammond.
3711—Corey et al. vs. Snoddy et al.
3643—Russel vs. Berrian.
3651—McOwen vs. Leiser.
3271—Thurber vs. Jaquemot et al.
2629—Viana vs. Wenberg.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Schlaefer.

Nos.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3637—Todd vs. Wright.
3697—McCartney vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3879—Frank et al. vs. Beimler.
3715—Stein et al. vs. Eberle.
3719—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3721—Steel vs. Fuller et al.

Part II.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
2613—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.

Nos.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.
3348—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Washington Steamship Co.
3832—Koenig vs. Schwedler.
3554—Bertram vs. Lang.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3830—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.
2378—Mugel vs. Munoz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
889—Hillyer, &c. vs. Coolidge, &c.
991—Hunch vs. Monner.
1018—Swasey et al. vs. Secor.
1019—Dorsey vs. Bendall et al.
1021—Goldstone vs. Sinsheimer.
1022—Hall vs. McFarlan.
1024—Wood vs. Leslie.

Nos.
1025—Binsse vs. Ludecas.
1027—Jaeger vs. Ruhl.
1029—Ball vs. Deraney.
1032—Sarner vs. Unger.
1033—Flugel vs. Froehlich.
1034—Weiner vs. Maetz.
1035—Mayor, &c. vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
1036—Neville vs. de Navarro.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
886—Kaiser vs. Kallman.
925—Kennedy vs. Seigmann et al.
966—Arnold vs. Bedford.
894—Sinclair vs. Allaire.
976—Allen, Adm'x., vs. Goodman.
990—Churchill vs. Bradley.
949—Earle vs. Cohen.
[illegible]—Hill vs. Reed.
856—Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
903—Matthews vs. Byron.
1016—Liftchild vs. Sibbons et al.
875—Ward vs. Gott.
598—Reed, &c., vs. Fairweather.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
476—McTerney vs. Murphey, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
15—Beebe vs. Fetterich.
161—O'Hara vs. Carpenter.
196—Gavitt vs. Christie.
232—Larkin vs. Valentine.
[illegible]—Case vs. N. Citizens' Bank.
155—Valk vs. Burnett.
253—Green vs. O'Brien.
201—Riddell vs. Bixbie.
202—Pain vs. Bixbie.
213—Sharman vs. Frudlander.
193—Butt vs. Jurgens.
137—American vs. Voege.
240—Squires vs. Osgood.
— —Wall vs. Mapes.
— —Ballen vs. Thalmessenger.

Nos.
376—Kniffen vs. N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
325—McGinnies vs. Powell.
219—Christopher vs. Wilson.
405—Duffy vs. Irving.
422—Rothschild vs. Lowenstein.
430—Knickerbocker vs. Knickerbocker.
425—Schuttz vs. Schiattein.
260—Cross vs. Devins.
389—Baner vs. Jacks.
419—World Co. vs. Brooks.
— —Burrass vs. Keyser.
— —Bluxome vs. Hertz.
214—Cambreling vs. Cordts.
268—Baker vs. Moore.
429—Thorn vs. Heyer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. William Jones—grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Mary Ann Lewis—grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. Edwards and William French—robbery.
The People vs. Michael Mead—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Catherine Daley—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Wilson—grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY CALENDAR.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Wardell vs. McNamee.
2—Green vs. Brumley.
3—Philips vs. Monzani.
4—Cassidy vs. Tighe.
5—McElleney vs. McDonnell.
9—Snediker vs. Callicott.
10—Coffey vs. Dolan.
11—Stewart vs. Waters.
12—Horan vs. Richardson.
13—Smith vs. Statts.
14—O'Reilly vs. Bangs.
15—Nodine vs. Campbell et al.

Nos.
16—Prendergast vs. Crane.
17—Howard vs. Howard.
18—Philips vs. Monzani et al.
19—Williamson vs. Smith.
20—Thompson vs. Robertson et al.
21—Newhouse vs. Shipman et al.
22—Miller vs. Latimer.
23—Sutton vs. Ballard.

THE LAW COURTS FOR MARCH.

The usual interregnum of from three days to a week between the close of one regular term of court and the beginning of the next on the first Monday of the month succeeding, has not happened in this instance. February is a short month at the best. Three-fourths of the time it is one day shorter than it is this year. As to some of the Courts, therefore, there has been no relief, except on Saturday, which in the circuits where jurors are required to attend is regarded as *non dies*.

All the State and City Courts are expected to commence a new term to-day. The great majority of them will. In some, however, little or nothing will be done for several days. They never do much the first week. All depends upon what Judge holds a particular court. That some Judges are more industrious than others; that some of them are much more careful than others, as to how they squander the time which rightfully belongs to the public no member of the New-York Bar can doubt; and no member of the Press, accustomed to reporting the proceedings which take place from day to day, can, by any possibility, avoid knowing that while, as a rule, the Judges of our courts of record in this City—over twenty in number—endeavor to discharge the onerous duties imposed upon them faithfully and fully, there are a few who invariably fail to open their respective Courts at the hour appointed. There can be no objection to the Courts fixing the hour when the business shall commence in the morning. That is their right and their duty. But having fixed the hour, let the Judges be punctual to the minute. Punctuality is most important in all kinds of business, but especially so in a court, where there are at least 100 jurors, besides the suitors. As to the latter, we can make a low estimate by saying that on the trial term calenders there are twenty causes each day. There must be at least two persons to each suit whose attendance in court is requisite. More generally there are from five to a dozen persons in court directly interested in the event. Besides this, there are the witnesses upon either side, a low estimate of which is four. At the call of the calendar in the morning any one of the twenty causes is likely to be taken up, and hence the necessity of everyone being ready. Here, then, we have one hundred jurors, forty litigants and eighty witnesses—total, two hundred and twenty. In this calculation we do not take into account the lawyers—forty, at least, to every twenty causes on the calenear. For their loss of time we know they will try to get their pay, if not from their own clients, then from the other side. But to the jurors, witnesses, &c., it is something if the Courts open each day one hour later than they have advertised to do—if they open at 11 instead of 10, or at 12 instead of 11 A. M., as has often hitherto been the case with certain of our Judges. Two hundred and twenty hours (business hours,) are twenty-two business days. Jurors are summoned to attend at 10 or 11 A. M., as the case may be. The Court does not meet until from 11:30 to 12, say. Jury duty in this City is the most thankless one imaginable. If jurors do not attend they are fined $25 per day for their non-attendance. Our wealthy business men prefer to pay the fine, but a large majority cannot afford the luxury, and are compelled to sit. When impaneled in a case they endeavor to listen patiently and to decide justly—as a rule—and whether the trial occupies one hour or one month, if they agree and bring in a verdict, they are each entitled to receive the sum of twelve and a half cents. The wonder is that all jurors do not regard this tender of one dime and a quarter as an insult and utterly refuse to accept it. Many of them do to the great delight of the officer whose especial business it is to "make change." Why jurors, all of them business men in New-York, should be constantly insulted by the shilling system, which has become so obsolete elsewhere, except in the Courts of this City, we do not know. Jurors should be paid or they should not be paid. Twelve and a half cents in these times pays for hardly anything in the market. The worst feature of it is, that our foreign-born citizens, having been instructed that jury duty is a part of our system of free institutions, and that all good citizens are bound to render it gratuitously when called upon, come forward and freely give their time and the best talent they have in listening to and deciding the disputes of their fellow-men. When they bring in a verdict, and are offered each a shilling, at first they are astonished; but they finally settle down into the belief that the plaintiff or the defendant (as the verdict may be for the one or the other) has seen fit to present them with a small memento of his regard. This is no fancy sketch. In several instances, since the beginning of this year, jurors have said as much to the writer of this, and we know that they were honest in the expression of their convictions.

There will be, this month, three Supreme Court Circuits, Part I., held in connection with the adjourned Oyer and Terminer by Judge Barnard; Part II. by Judge Sutherland, and Part III. by Judge Balcom, from another district. The Supreme Court, Special Term, will be held in the New Court-house by Judge Cardozo. The Supreme Court Chambers, the calendar of which numbers about 300 causes for the first Monday, will be held by Judge Ingraham.

The Superior Court, General Term, will be held by Judges Barbour, McCunn and Jones. The Special Term by Judge Robertson. The Trial Term, Part I, by Judge Monell, and Part II. by Judge Garvin. The three Judges last named having concluded their labors in the Constitutional Convention, it is understood that the business of several branches of this Court will hereafter go on according to the published programme.

In the Common Pleas the Special Term and Chambers will be held during the month by Judge Barrett. The Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Brady, and Part II. by Judge Daly.

There will be two parts for trials of issues of fact in the Marine Court, and a Special Term and Chambers, all of which will be presided over by Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis. The calendar of this Court is unusually heavy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 29, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	110¼	700	Central Coal Co....	46
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		42	West. U. Tel.....	35
	'62........	110	200	do......	34⅝
25,000	do.....	110	8	do......	34⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.,		8	Pacific Mail.....	114
	'64........	107¼	150	do.......	113¾
20,000	do.....	107½	200	do......	113
55,000	do.....	107¾	100	Atlantic Mail.....	98⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		100	Mariposa Prf.....	11½
	'65......	108⅜	600	Adams Ex.....	73⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		100	do......	73½
	'65.......new	106⅝	300	Mer. Union Ex.....	35
15,000	do.....	106⅝	2	Am. Ex. Co.....	70¼
1,000	do.....	106½	2	do.....	70
8,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '67		2	do.....	70¼
	New issue.....	107	2	do.....	70
25,000	do.....	106⅞	530	N. Y. Cen.....	129⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.		1100	do......	129
	C.......	104½	100	do.....s60	129⅛
104,000	do.....	104⅝	100	do.....	129⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s		200	Erie R.....	68
	2d series.......	105¾	200	do......	67¾
25,000	do......	105⅜	300	do......	68¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s Bounty		200	do.........	68¼
	Loan.........C	108¾	100	do.....s15	68⅛
7,000	Ga. St. 6s.....	70	200	Reading R.....	93⅝
2,000	Ga. St. 7s.....	84	20	Second-av. R.....	45
20,000	N. C. St. 6s....x-c	61	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	113
4,000	do....	61	13	do.....	113⅛
5,000	do......	61	100	Mich. S. & N. I......	91
3,000	N. C. S. 6s, new..	60½	100	do......	61
24,000	do.....	60½	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.....	73¼
40,000	do......x-c	60¼	1250	do......	73⅛
10,000	do......	60¼	400	do.......b60	73⅞
6,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J.		100	Clev. & Tol.....	108⅛
	Issue......	87½	55	do.....	108¼
8,000	Missouri 6s.....	106½	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.....	101½
5,000	do.....	106⅜	20	Chic. & R. I......	96¾
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83.	94	6	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.....	99
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s..	113	100	M. & St. P. R.....	51⅛
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	100	100	do.....	51¼
20,000	Grt. W. 2d M.....	76½	600	do.....	51¼
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s..	99	400	do.....	51⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M..	99	30	Del., L. & W. s...	114
1,000	O. & M. 1st M....	89	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	100⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 1s...		100	do.....	100½
60	Am. Ex. Bank.....	120	50	O. & Miss. R.....	30⅜
8	Cent. Nat. Bank.....	102	300	do.....	30½
20	Fourth National.....	104½	200	do.....	30½
200	Canton Co.....	62½	100	H. & St. J. R.....	103
200	do......	62¼	11	Rome & Wat'n.....	117
100	do.......b10	62½	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.....	29½
100	Del. & Hud. Can.....	148	100	Dubuque & S. C. Pf.....	71
100	do.....	148⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	61⅜	600	N. Y. Cen.....	129⅛
10,000	do.....	61½	100	do......s60	129⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s.....	106⅛	400	do.....	129⅛
1,000	do.....	106	100	do.......b60	129⅜
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	88	100	do......b30	129⅜
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	100¾	400	do......b30	129¼
25	Cent. National.....	102½	600	Erie R.....	68
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	34	2000	do.....	68
1500	West. U. Tel.....	34¼	200	do.......3d call	67¾
100	do.......s30	34¼	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101
100	do....	34½	30	Panama R.....	345
100	do.....	34⅝	1800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.....	73⅝
100	Pac. Mail.....	111	100	do.....	73½
100	do.....s15	111	200	Chi. & R. I.....	96⅝
100	do.....2d call	110¾	200	Mil. & St. P.....	51⅝
100	do......s60	110½	200	do.....	51½
100	Atlantic Mail.....	98⅝	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	67
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	7	100	P., F. W. & Ch.....	100⅝
300	U. S. Ex.....	73	800	do.....	100½
300	Adams Ex.....	73⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. R.....	30⅝
6	American Ex.....	70	800	do.....	30½
100	Mer. U. Ex.....	35	50	Chic. & Alt.....	130
100	Reading R.....	93¾	100	Mar & Cin. 1st Pf.....	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.....	34¾	400	N. Y. C. R.....	128⅞
600	Canton Co.....	62½	200	do.....c	128⅞
100	do.....b10	62½	500	do.....	129
100	do......b10	62¾	800	Erie R.....	68
300	Pacific Mail.....	113¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R. b10	30⅝
500	do.....b15	113½	100	M. & St. P.....s60	50
300	do.......c	113⅜	100	do......b30	51½
400	do.....	113½	200	Clev. & Tol.....	107⅞
300	W. U. Tel.....	34⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	73¼
100	do.....b10	34½	100	do......b10	73
100	do.....	34⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mar. Pf.....	11½	100	Ohio & M. R.....	30⅜
100	Atlantic Mail.....	98⅝	100	Bost. Hart. & E.....	16
100	U. S. Ex. Co.....	73	100	do......b30	16
2100	West. U. Tel.....	34½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	91
800	N. Y. Cen.....	129⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	94¼
1200	Erie R.....	68¼	500	Chi. & N. W. R.....	61⅝
2800	do.....	68⅛	100	do.......c	61⅜
300	do......b15	68¼	200	Clev. & Tol.....c	107⅞
300	do.......c	68⅛	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	73½
500	do......b10	68	100	do.......b10	73⅝
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	143	100	do.......b5	73⅝
2800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	67	200	do.......c	73⅝
200	do.....	67⅛	200	do......s10	73⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Wells-Fargo Ex.....	40½	200	Reading R.....	93⅝
200	do.....	40⅝	1100	Erie R.....	67⅝
70	Amer. Ex.....	70	600	do.......s3	67¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.....	35	100	P., F. W. & C.....s10	100⅜
50	do.....	34¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R b10	90⅝
300	Pacific Mail.....	111½	100	do.....	91
200	do......b10	111	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94
400	do......s3	110⅞	200	do.......b3	94
200	do.....	110⅞	200	do.....	93¾
200	Atlantic Mail.....	98⅝	500	Ill. Cen. R.....	138½
300	N. Y. Cen.....	129⅜	200	do......s15	138¾
100	West U. Tel.....b15	34½	100	Chi. & N. W.....	62¼
100	do.....	34⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.....	73⅜

MONDAY, March 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$525,965
Decrease in Specie	422,339
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,315,323
Decrease in Deposits	443,773
Increase in Circulation	13,800

	March 2, 1867.	Feb. 29, 1868.	Feb. 22, 1868.
National Cap'l	$74,457,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	260,166,436	267,240,678	267,766,643
Gold and Gold Notes	11,579,381	22,091,642	22,513,981
Other L. Tend'r	63,014,195	58,553,607	60,868,930
Deposits	198,018,914	208,651,578	209,095,351
Circulation	33,294,433	34,086,223	34,100,023
In Sub-Tres'y	109,866,761	99,239,619	100,543,661

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 22.	Feb. 29.
On deposits	$209,095,351	$208,651,578
Circulation	34,100,023	34,086,223
Total	$243,195,374	$242,737,801
25 per cent. would be	$60,798,843	$60,684,450
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	83,392,911	80,645,249
Excess	$22,594,068	$19,960,799

The steadiness of the general line of Deposits, as compared with the two preceding statements of Feb. 22 and Feb. 15, had the effect to ease the rates of Money near the close of last week, although the present return shows a further loss of Greenbacks of nearly two and a half millions, and correspondingly reduces the excess over the legal requirement of 25 ⅌ cent. The Banks will probably gain on their Gold averages this week from the March Interest on United States 10-40s to be paid from the Treasury.

There was a better general Trade for the week past than might have been expected from the very unfavorable weather. This was a great drawback to the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, while, the sudden and considerable reaction in the Liverpool Cotton market also created a pause in Export orders. The Foreign Dry Goods and Domestic Commission interests continue to improve, and a steady good business is doing in General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Iron, &c.

The Stock Exchange list is marked down from Saturday week about 1½ ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on a good many of the New-York and Western Railways. The exceptions among the latter are New-York Central, the two Northwest Stocks, the two St. Paul Stocks, Fort Wayne and Reading. Aside from the feverish movements in Erie, which are affected by the proceedings in the Supreme Court for the removal of Mr. Drew, and intimations from his friends that the Road will run cheap trains for passengers and make lower freights through to Buffalo, if these proceedings are not withdrawn. The general market closed firm on Saturday.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,711,098, against the total entries of $5,898,954 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,968,819, against $4,017,029 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $659,901, against $759,182 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,346,125. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,982 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 990.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	January	15,281,997
August	23,732,000	Feb. 8	5,047,004
September	20,681,540	Feb. 15	4,373,820
October	18,075,697	Feb. 22	5,735,486
November	15,689,688	Feb. 29	5,711,098
December	$13,112,564		
Total since July 1			$150,135,154
Against same time 1867			179,601,759
Decrease since July 1			$29,466,605

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	January	14,448,327
August	12,637,332	Feb. 5	3,218,009
September	12,402,445	Feb. 12	2,678,187
October	17,451,221	Feb. 19	3,666,417
November	20,675,515	Feb. 26	2,968,819
December	$14,057,986		
Total since July 1			$118,143,137
Against same time 1867			111,877,189
Increase since July 1			$6,265,948
Gold, Feb. 29, 1868			141⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 2, 1867			139 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	January	7,349,825
August	1,714,598	Feb. 8	1,644,057
September	2,201,959	Feb. 15	768,394
October	1,182,031	Feb. 22	934,264
November	1,735,261	Feb. 29	659,901
December	$6,854,545		
Total since July 1			$38,562,730
Against same time 1867			22,254,325
Increase since July 1			$16,308,405

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,186,922
August	3,983,650	January	3,071,619
September	2,615,950	Feb. 1	1,299,424
October	1,847,106	Feb. 10	1,255,333
November	1,038,058	Feb. 20	1,577,819
Total since July 1			21,545,593
Against same time 1867			29,384,811
Decrease since July 1			$7,839,218

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,300,370
August	12,963,740	August	621,025
September	11,667,625	September	2,716,959
October	[illegible]	October	187,357
November	7,204,934	November	16,969,514
December	7,444,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,904,590	January	16,046,501
February	8,738,125	February	1,880,086
Total	[illegible]	Total	$51,166,606
To date, 1867	[illegible]	To date, 1867	35,130,640

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	143@140⅞@141⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@109⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@107⅞
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅜@105⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	105⅛@104⅝
New-York Central	129⅞@125⅝@129⅜
New-York and Erie	69¼@67⅝@69¼@68⅞
Rock Island	97⅝@96⅛
Michigan Southern	91⅞@90⅜
Hudson River	145@139@143
Northwestern	62⅝@58⅝@62¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	100⅝@99⅛@100⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94¼@92⅝@93⅝
Reading	93⅜@91⅛
Northwestern Preferred	73⅞@71⅞@73⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	31@30⅛
Pacific Mail	110¾@114⅞@110⅛
Western Union Telegraph	34@33⅜@34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	66⅞@64⅝@68@67⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅜@50@51⅜

The sales of Gold Saturday were at 141⅜@141⅝@141⅜ ⅌ cent. as against 141⅜ on Friday. The firmness of the market was attributed to the lower Cable news for Cotton and United States 5-20s, and the agitation of the Funding Scheme of Mr. Senator Sherman, whose speech on Thursday creates much regret among the friends of the true observance of the Public faith. We cannot say that it excites particular surprise, after his previous report and the extraordinary details of his Funding Bill; nor ought there to be any serious apprehension felt that any such measure can possibly pass the Senate. The Foreign Exchanges are nominally firm, but there is less business doing than earlier in the week, on the basis of 109⅜ ⅌ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $2,346,125 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $129,086 Gold interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $422,339 on their Gold averages of the week, and $2,315,323 in Greenbacks; but only $443,773 on their general line of Deposits. The Loans and Discounts are $525,965 less than last Monday. It is apparent that the recent decrease in Deposits has been arrested, and the effect is already felt on the Money market, which closed at 5@6 ⅌ cent., in place of 6@7 ⅌ cent., as earlier in the week, and the offerings to the Brokers quite free. The Export of Gold and Silver Bullion for the week amounts to $659,901.

The Public Funds are again weak, and the sales this forenoon were the lowest of the week. The 7.30 ⅌ cents fell below 106 ⅌ cent. The old 5.20s of 1862, closed 109⅞@110, and the new 5.20s of 1867, 106⅞@107 ⅌ cent. The State Bonds advanced to 60⅞@61 for the North Carolinas, and the Tennessees and Missouris were steady. The Miscellaneous Stocks were lower on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, with a *Bearish* disposition to sell both on seller's options. The Express Stocks quiet. The Railways generally higher than on Friday, and the speculation for the rise strong on New-York Central and both the Northwest Stocks and Milwaukee and St. Paul. In Erie the fluctuations were frequent through the day; sales as high as 68⅜ and as low as 66⅞ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅛	Missouri	107	106⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¼	110	Northwest	62	62⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	106⅝	N. West Pref.	73¾	73⅝
N. Y. Central	128⅞	129⅜	Rock Island	96	96⅞
Erie	68	68⅛	Fort Wayne	100	100½
Hudson	142	143	W. U. Telegraph	34½	34⅝
Reading	93⅛	93⅝	M'chants' Union	35	35
Mich. Southern	91	91	St. Paul Pref.	66⅝	67⅛
Ohio and Miss.	30⅝	30⅝	St. Paul Com.	51	51⅜
Pittsburgh	94⅛	93⅞	Pacific Mail	113⅛	110⅜
Toledo	107½	107⅝	American Gold	141⅜	141⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	61⅛	61⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	104	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	106⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	104	5-20 reg., 1867	106⅝
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	110¼	5-20 coup., 1867	106¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	110½	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	99
5-20 reg., 1862	108	10-40 reg., 1874	101
5-20 cou., small, 1862	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. C. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	102½	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	98
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	98
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '72	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '73	102	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '74	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	68
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '75	102	Tennessee new bds.	61½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '77	102	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	48½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, '78	102	Virginia 6s, n. b.	43
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s	69½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	60
Illinois reg., 1860	99¼	North Car. 6s, n. b.	60¼
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	Missouri 6s	106½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.	87
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¼	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¼	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99¼	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Repub.	110
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants	118	Irving	107
Mechanics'	121	Metropolitan	131
Union	115½	Market	110
America	138	Nassau	105
Phenix	104⅛	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	158	Corn Exchange	124
National	111	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Commonwealth	109
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	122
Commerce	119⅞	Park	148
Mechanics B'k Ass.	116	Central National	106
Broadway	250	First National	205
Ocean	100	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	120	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	111¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	127	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1st M. Ex.	114¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	113	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	109½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	95	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-'72	102½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	105	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	79
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	102½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	110	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	85½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	100	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	80½
Han. & St. J. con.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,144,083 18; total payments, $11,089,576 84; balance, $99,239,619 27. The receipts include for Customs, $423,000; for Gold Notes, $93,000.

The Gold bearing Public Debt of the United States will soon be reduced by the sum of $13,000,000 now bearing 6 ⅌ cent. in Gold on account of the Navy Pension Fund. This Fund created by the Government's half of the proceeds of prizes captured during the war, is to be converted to the general uses of the Treasury and added to its Miscellaneous receipts, by authority in the General Pension Appropriation bill, passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago, and which will probably be concurred in by the Senate. The reason for this change is that the annual Navy Pensions amount to only $319,000 in Currency, whereas the Navy Pension Fund, by its accumulations, now yields $780,000 a year in Gold. The amendment, after proper explanations by the member of the Committee of Appropriations having the bill in charge, passed the House without a division. It was shown that the Treasury was bound for the Navy Pensions, authorized or to be authorized by law, in any event, and as under the Navy Pension Fund growing out of the War of 1812, which was exhausted before all the old pensions were satisfied. The alteration to be made in the Gold-bearing Public Debt will facilitate, to the extent of $13,000,000, the important desideratum of confining the total Public Debt bearing Interest in Gold to *two thousand millions of dollars.*

It is known that a very considerable amount of rebel property, including some cash balances in Liverpool, were attached by the Government in England, but some of the principal witnesses having been personally implicated in the rebellion, and their estates, if any, on this side, liable to confiscation, the English Vice-Chancellor decided that they could not be compelled to testify where it would criminate themselves. To remedy this obstruction, so as to make full discovery and surrender of the so-called "Confederate property" abroad, Congress has just passed an act of indemnity in certain cases, to relieve the common law disability referred to.

The penal sections of the Sub-Treasury law of 1846 are to be made more stringent by Congress, so as to hold all clerks, disbursing officers and other agents intrusted with the public money, and the accounts connected therewith, to same penalties and punishment of the Sub-Treasurers or Assistant Treasurers themselves. In explanation of the bill to amend the act of 1846, it was stated in the House of Representatives a few days ago that it had been found impossible in certain proceedings against the minor officers or clerks of the above class to convict, owing to a defect in the law. The bill is now in the Senate.

A very extraordinary Wall-street proceeding has been brought to light in Congress by the House Select Committee on Southern Railroads, and on their motion the affair has been referred to the Standing Committee on the Expenditures of the Post-office Department, and the Postmaster-General has demanded an immediate and thorough investigation. The Southern Roads, since the war, have had no fixed or uniform compensation or contracts for United States Mail Service. Two of the Roads on the great routes from Washington to the Gulf cities, the East Tennessee and Georgia, and the East Tennessee and Virginia, were receiving what their Presidents believed very inadequate compensation. They applied at Washington for fixed contracts, something near the old rates before the War, but were unsuccessful. But they subsequently had it intimated to them that by applying to Mr. John F. Pickerell, No. 58 Wall-street, that they could get such pay as they have been asking for—of course, "for a consideration." This was to be $50 ⅌ mile out of $200 for daily service, or out of $300 for two mail trains ⅌ day—not to be paid on the spot in New-York, but to be abated as the Money for Mail service, was paid in Washington, the reason stated being that one half the consideration was to go to certain parties in Washington; the other half to New-York. The presence of the Postmaster-General in New-York at or about the time of the interviews with Mr. Pickerell were held by Mr. Callaway, of the East Tennessee and Georgia, and Mr. Brauner, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, is the point in the evidence on which Mr. Randall demands an investigation. According to this evidence, Mr. Pickerell said he could do nothing himself, but "had a friend in New-York, who was an intimate friend of the Postmaster-General, *and he would effect this thing.*" The sum and substance of the separate interviews of Mr. Callaway and Mr. Brauner, with Mr. Pickerell are positively sworn to, and by Mr. Pickerell, also under oath *as positively contradicted.* The latter said he had never spoken to the Postmaster-General in his life, and that Mr. Callaway knew as well as he did, that Mr. Gould was the party—meaning, we believe, Mr. Charles Gould, of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Pickerell further answered that he had not the slightest recollection of the conversations as detailed by Mr. Callaway and Mr. Brauner. Our own correspondent at Washington telegraphed on Saturday morning as follows—reprinted from the Times of Saturday:

> "It is due to Postmaster-General Randall to state that the detail of some testimony in the Daily *Globe*, tending to implicate that officer of the Government in a fraudulent connivance in certain contracts for carrying the Southern mails, is without the least foundation, and has no semblance of truth whatever. The testimony of Charles Gould, of New-York, who was examined before the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, disproves all such allegations as were made in the paper referred to, and completely vindicates Mr. Randall, and exonerates him from any knowledge of the matter."

A new stock firm has been established at No. 19 Broad-street, under the style of Nichols & Stedman, composed of Mr. F. L. Nichols, of the Open Board of Brokers, and Mr. E. C. Stedman, late of Stedman, Ewell & Co.

The North Providence Bank of Pawtucket, R. I., which failed the other day, was never a National Bank. The Bank declined to change from the local to the national system, for the sufficient reason, as now developed, that it could not have stood the searching scrutiny of the Department at Washington. It had been in difficulty for ten or twelve years, and as soon as its local circulation was withdrawn, under the 10 ⅌ cent. a year tax, its embarrassments were brought to a crisis.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., lot 1,066 Delancey's estate, 25x87.6	$20,000
Broome-st., Nos. 290 and 292	22,500
Cherry-st., s. s., 20.10 ft. e. of James-slip, 13x59.3x12.7½x59.9	5,500
Chrystie-st., e. s., 199.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75	25,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 224.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75	25,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 50.7 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 15.9x50	5,500
Eldridge-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	26,000
Grand-st., n. s., 33 ft. e. of Willett-st., 17x63	13,500
4th-st., s. s., 9[illegible] ft. e. of Av. B, 25x96.1-5	13,500
7th-st., No. 227, 20x97.6	8,500
13th-st., s. s., 197 ft. w. of Av. A, 24.3x103.3	7,300
E. 13th-st., No. 432	14,075
E. 16th-st., No. 515	10,150
17th-st., n. s., 419 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92	6,100
21st-st., s. s., 93.10½ ft. w. of Av. A, 4 lots	Nominal.
Pearl-st., No. 308	
Lots 613, 614 Bayard's Farm	
Lot 1,755 Delancey's Estate	
24th-st., No. 39, 20x98.9	16,800
34th-st., s. s., 436 ft. w. of 10th-av., 38x197.6	8,750
36th-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	14,500
26th-st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	1,500
43d-st., n. s., 121.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.2	3,600
43d-st., n. s., 146.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.2	18,500
47th-st., s. s., 342 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	15,000
West 48th-st., No. 279	2,000
51st-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	7,000
51st-st., s. s., 234 ft. e. of 9th-av., 41x100.5	17,500
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 3 lots, 75x100.5	6,375
52d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	13,000
53d-st., s. s., 203.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	18,750
53d-st., n. s., 83.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24x2.4x12.6x5x12.1 11x39.5	8,250
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	9,250
55th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 25.0½x183.5	5,500
55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 25.0½x195.7½	5,400
57th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x83	4,000
58th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., half part 4 lots, 100x102.2½	16,000
77th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,080
77th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 102.2x225	9,250
81st-st., n. s., bet. 2d and 3d avs., lot 58, Harlem Common, 25x100	2,500
89th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x76x50x58	4,000
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,550
104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 3 lots, 75x100.11	5,250
118th-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of 6th-av., 6 lots, 150x100.11	6,600
128th-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 9.3x half the block	10,000
Av. A, e. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x98	14,270
Av. A and 11th-st., s. w. cor., 23.8x94	16,000
Av. B and 10th-st., s. e. cor., 23.3x71	10,000
Av. C, w. s., 21.2 ft. s. of 7th-st., 19.1½x83	11,700
1st-av., e. s., 94 ft., n. of 8th-st., 20.2x60	10,400
1st-av., s. s., 75 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x60	12,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th-st., 2 lots, 50x100	20,750
2d-av., w. s., between 117th and 118th sts., 25x100	2,800
3d-av. and 33d-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	30,250
4th-av. and 114th-st., n. e. corner, 6 lots, 130x100.10	8,650
6th-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.8x77.6	30,750
6th-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25.1x100	nom.
6th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 54th-st., 3 lots, 75.3x100	19,750
6th-av. and 115th-st., n. e. corner, 50.7x100	11,000
6th-av., e. s., 63.5½ ft. s. of 29th-st., 2 lots, 40x75	40,000
7th-av., w. s., 19.8 ft. s. of 28th-st., 44.6x42.12x16x56.6x19.7	13,000
7th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20x80	19,000
7th-av. and 49th-st., n. e. corner, 20.1x80	20,500

Leases Recorded.

Cherry-st., Nos 111 and 113, store and bake-house, 4 years 8 months, per year	$600
Cherry-st., No. 140, store and back room, 2 years, per year	1,000
Franklin-st., No. 1, 5 years, per year	450
Houston-st., Nos. 222 and 224, basement; 1st-av., No. 119, second floor, 5 1-6 years, per year	960
Howard-st., No. 3, 3 years	4,000
Walker-st., No. 41, 1st floor and basement, 4 years, per year	12,000
East 10th-st., No. 299, 3 years, per month	112
48th-st., n. s., 177 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.6x100.5, 21 yrs., per year	244
49th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x100.5, 21 yrs., per year	540
1st-av., No. 94, basement and stable, 5 yrs, per m'th	30
1st-av., No. 223, 3 years, per year	1,800
5th-av., No. 202, 5 years	16,500
8th-av., Nos. 801 and 803, 1st floor and basement, 10 years, per year	1,800
9th-av., No. 624, 1st floor, 3 years, per year	276

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Grand-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	$4,000
Greene-st., s. s., 129 ft. w. of York-st., 22x67x6	1,261
Jefferson-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x200	nom.
Lefferts-st., n. s., 234 ft. w. of Grand-av., 21x100	14,500
Nassau-st., n. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 26x113.1	5,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 22x90	11,000
Union-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Classon-av., 75x200	20,000
Warren-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 41x70	428
Willoughby-st., s. s., 88.2 ft. e. Fleet-st., 22x90	5,850
P-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. Washington-av., 50x100	9,000
First-st., n. s., 75.10 ft. w. 8th-av., [illegible]	1,000
South 1st-st., n. s., 50.9 ft. w. 8th-av., 8 inch, x50	100
South 3d-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. 7th-st., 25x90	4,800
[illegible] ft. n. 5th-av., 50x200.4	2,300
Block bounded by North 12th, 1st, 13th sts. and East River	65,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. Willoughby-st., 25x100.3	3,200
Montrose-av., near Williamsburg road, Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11	250
Myrtle-av., n. s., 178 ft. e. Kent-av., 23x100	1,200
Throop-av., e. s., 69 ft. s. Hopkins-st., 25x100	1,200
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. Ryerson-st., 50x90	1,100

Leases Recorded.

Washington-st., No. 68, 3 years, per year	$360
Myrtle-av., n. s., 416 ft. w. Hudson-av., 5 years, per year	1,200

East New-York.

Madison-st., Baltic-st., n. e. cor., 51.6x100	$500
Hale-av., w. s., 127 ft. South Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 50x100	300

Flatbush.

Lawrence-st., e. s., 100 ft. S. Tremont-av., 50x100	$600

New-Utrecht.

Lexington-av., s. s., 322 ft. e. Jefferson-st., 25x125	$800
Lexington-av., s. s., 347 ft. e. Jefferson-st., 175x115	800

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Pavonia-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Coles-st., 25x100	$2,700
Mercer and Colgate sts., n. w. cor. 50x50	900
Newark-av. and South 5th-st., n. w. cor.	3,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 322.3 ft. n. of 8th-st., 21x100	$10,000

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of Waverley-av., 25x95	$475
Manners-av., e. s., 175 ft. from Colden-st., 21x113	380

Lafayette.

Pine-st., s. s., 310 ft. s. of Communipaw-av., 50x120	$7,210

Bergen Point.

Av. U and 3d-st., s. e. cor., 234x500	$11,000
2 acres near land of Henderson	2,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	13	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	4,775	Malt, bushels	670
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	130	Pork, bbls	563
Cornmeal, bags	1,830	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,191
Wheat, bushels	3,030	Lard, pkgs	390
Corn, bushels	20,910	Beef, tcs. and bbls	388
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls	
Oats, bushels	1,200	Petroleum, bbls	4,020

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 500 bbls., including 460 bbls. Pots and 40 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been more call recently for desirable styles of work, at uniform prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50 @$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths' Pegged, $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@ $1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Children's Sewed Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—The market has been comparatively quiet to-day. Holders have been very firm in their views. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c. @18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c. free, and 7½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@ 20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a sudden revival of activity and buoyancy in the market to-day. The inquiry from speculative operators has been decidedly brisk. Shippers have also been purchasing more freely. Prices have advanced ½c.@1½c. ⅌ lb., closing very firmly, with a strong upward tendency. The aggregate sales since our last have been 13,176 bales, including 2,849 bales to shippers, 380 bales to spinners, 5,539 bales to speculators, and 4,408 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, notice business of the week ending last evening thus: "Our market for the week has been heavy, and prices have declined 1½c. ⅌ lb. The sales have been 18,886 bales, including 3,166 to spinners, 5,243 to speculators, and 10,477 to exporters. The heavy decline in Liverpool, and the full receipts at our ports for the week, have helped the decline freely, and there is no large amount of Cotton pressing for sale. The Dry Goods market is quiet. The exports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 14,024 bales; to Havre, 1,759; to Rotterdam, 1,440; to Bremen, 159; to Hamburg, 250; making a total of 17,282 bales."

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20	20¼	20½@21
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21 @21¾
Low Middling	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Middling	23	23¼	23¾@24¾
Good Middling	24¼	24½	24¾@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts this week	22,982
Receipts last week	23,982
Receipts preceding week	22,436
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	185,115
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	409,627
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	373,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Tuesday last	7,051
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	98,300
Exports since Sept. 1	237,851
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,381
Estimated stock on hand here	49,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,562,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,330,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	940,000
Exports same time 1866-7	673,665
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	365,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	635,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly sought after; and the medium and high grades have been quoted off again 10c.@ 15c. ⅌ bbl.; while low grades, which have been rather scarce, have been quoted comparatively steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 10; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 05@$10 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@ $10 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 00

Southern Flour has been less active at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 20@$11 10 for common to fair, and $11 10@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales were reported of 500 sacks at $12 25@$13 75 for extras, ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 50 @$9 60 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is dull to-day at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in limited request at $5 40@$5 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bushels, including fair No. 1 Spring at $2 50, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 40, in store; and very choice White Genesee at $3 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn has again declined about 2c. ⅌ bushel, on a more liberal offering, and a moderate demand for home use and export. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 22 for New Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 23 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 23½@$1 24½ for New Yellow Jersey; $1 23@$1 24 for New Yellow Western; $1 20@$1 22 for New White do.; $1 15@$1 20 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ⅌ bushel. Old Rye, only a few small lots were sold at $1 84@$1 89 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Of Malt, sales have been made to the extent of 5,500 bushels at from $2 15 @$2 18 ⅌ bushel. Oats are lower and irregular. Sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels Western at 81½c.@82c., chiefly at 82c., in store, and 84½c. afloat.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1@ $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull with a downward tendency in prices, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c. @40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c. @55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. The week's business in this line, Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "The week under review has been one of extreme depression, and holders of low and medium grades have submitted to a decline of about 5c. ⅌ lb. below last week's prices. We revise our quotations accordingly, though the same—for the present—we consider nominal, except on Bavarians, sales of which seem to predominate. The increase in importations this week over last should not be regarded as an unfavorable feature, for the reason that these shipments were on the way and had not arrived up to the time of the receipt of the encouraging news by telegram from London, noticed in our last. At present we know of but two events a verification of which will be likely to cause a further decline in prices in this market, viz.: First, increased importations from Europe; secondly, the usual strong desire of holders in the country to realize by the 1st of April; followed by heavy consignments to this market and forced sales of the same. The present peculiar and unsettled position of the market renders it difficult to advise or in any way predict with certainty the future course of the trade. Independent of further arrivals from Europe, if the bulk of the stock now in the country could be kept back until after the 1st of April, the chances for a general improvement would be increased. The speculative demand here is usually governed by the supply; and while the amount of stock in this market can be easily computed, it is always difficult to get at the extent of the stock back in the country—holders, therefore, have a decided advantage over speculators here. In submitting this view of the case, we do so in a manner not calculated in the least to militate against the interest of the speculator, or for the interest of the grower, our sympathy being undivided, and with all, who lost or may lose by not having sold early in the season. Imports into New-York this week: from Bremen, 260 bales; from Hamburg, 18 bales; from Liverpool, 50 bales; from Canada, 116 bales. Total, 444 bales. Exports, 30 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,232 hides; sales, 52,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 16,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@ 23 lbs., at 19½c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 20,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23½ lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry California, 23 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Savanilla, 28 lbs., 11½c. gold, as they run; 3,400 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 20c.@21½c., currency; 400 Dry Texas, Kips, 13 lbs., 26c., currency; 900 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 52 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 City Slaughter, 50@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 181,000 (same time last year 128,800—year before, 324,700,) and 250 bales, as follows: 165,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 5,000 Dry California, 2,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 2,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 6,500 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been in good request and buoyant in prices. Oak Tanned Sole has been quiet but steady. The week's receipts have been: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request and steady including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 25@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@ $1 40; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@ $1 23; Olive, $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after, and quoted at 11½c.@12c., generally at 12c., for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled in price, on a moderately active business. New Mess closed firmly; Old, quite heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 37@ $24 56, closing at $24 50 for New Western Mess, most of the sales having been made at the latter rate; $23 10@$23 25, closing at $23 10, cash, for Old Mess; $22 50@$23 12, chiefly $22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $23@$23 25 for Thin Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $24 75 ⅌ bbl. Total stock of Pork, 70,263 bbls., against 74,754 bbls. Feb. 1, 1868, and 95,069 bbls. March 1, 1867. Cut Meats have been in active request and firm, at 14½c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.@ 15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c., for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 545 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been in more demand at buoyant prices; sales equal to 1,140 boxes, part to arrive, at 12c. for Cumberlands, 13c. for Short Ribs, 13½c. for Long Clear, and 14½c.@14½c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and wanted at 11½c. @12c. for City, and 11½c.@11½c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in request, including Prime Mess at $32@$36 75, and India Mess at $38@$40 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 270 tcs. Stock of Beef, 38,448 tcs. and bbls. against 51,002 tcs. and bbls. February 1, 1868, and 15,039 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1867. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand from $31 50 @$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 290 bbls. Butter continues in very good request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice and fancy selections of State, and 30c.@48c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 9c.@ 16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

	Old.	New.	Total Feb. 29, 1868.	Total Feb. 1, 1868.	Total March 1, 1867.
PORK.					
Clear	348	2	350	629	1,104
Mess	24,875	10,901	35,776	34,907	43,822
Thin Mess	45	1,223	1,268	687	470
Prime Mess	...	3,255	3,255	1,206	1,083
Flank	...	...	...	5	...
Prime	541	2,435	2,976	1,456	3,026
Rumps	867	481	1,348	1,281	59
Refuse Mess	82	225	308	178	324
Do. Prime M's	6	163	169	210	45
Refuse Prime	53	356	409	263	230
Other Refuse	195	72	267	445	273
Uninspected	441	23,698	24,139	33,497	44,653
G'd total, bbls	27,453	42,810	70,263	74,754	95,069
BEEF.					
Rep. Mess	...	4,032	4,032	2,891	2,510
Rep. Chic. do	...	15,764	15,965	9,571	4,607
Railroad Beef	...	40	40	73	145
Refuse Mess	...	1,873	1,873	2,012	226
Refuse Prime	...	38	38	...	...
Other Refuse	...	530	530	751	188
Tcs. Prime M.	...	2,047	2,047	1,826	478
Country Mess	...	972	972	876	95
Uninspec. tcs	...	3,047	3,046	9,439	2,033
Uninspec. bbls	...	10,105	10,105	23,563	4,757
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	...	38,448	38,448	51,002	15,039

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply in first hands, and have been held above the views of buyers, hence transactions have been unimportant. We quote: Honduras 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@ 45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@ 37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ⅌ lb. Goat has been very moderately inquired for and nearly nominal in price, as follows: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@ 40c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@38c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 hhds Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@13½c.; and 176 boxes Havana at from 12½c.@ 14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 376,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c. @11⅝c., including 300 hhds. at the latter price; 63,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 57,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WOOL—The market has been unusually brisk all through the week, especially in the line of Domestic Fleece at firmer and buoyant prices. The aggregate purchases of Domestic Wool, largely on speculative account, within the week in the local market, have been over 5,000,000 lbs., making, with the transactions in the neighboring markets for the week, a grand aggregate business of some 20,000,000 lbs. There has been likewise more movement in Foreign. The trade of the whole month of February Messrs. Tellkampf & Ritching review thus: "The depressed state of the Wool market during January has been followed by a change for the better—a good demand in general prevailed for the closing ten days of the past month. Domestic Fleece Wools have been sold in considerable quantities at improved rates, but with less influence upon the finer grades. Pulled Wools felt the same improvement, and the stock has become considerably reduced. California and Texas Wools advanced slightly, because of an active demand, and stocks have become light. Of Mexican Wool but little is left, and prices are 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. higher. Foreign Fine Wools feel the effects of an improved demand, and some important sales of Mestiza have been made, without, however, any advance. Cape Wool has been disposed of in small lots only. The stocks are very light, and will soon be exhausted. Foreign Medium Wools continued to be neglected, notwithstanding the very light stock of them. Foreign Low Wools—Carpet Wools have met with a better demand, and large sales of Donskoi, Cordova, Sanuiago, &c., have been made at former rates, without any improvement however. The stock of low shors filling Wools is nearly exhausted, and prices have slightly advanced, with indications of a further rise. From the European markets the accounts are better. The improvements are slightly on the old clip Mestiza, while the new one is neglected for its heavy and burry condition, at even low prices. Good Cape and other Colonial Wools have met with a better demand, while faulty ones can only be sold at very low rates. Good low Wools have improved 5 ⅌ cent., but undesirable kinds remain neglected. The Woolen industry in Europe is still, in fact, represented as depressed, and not active, although considered on a safe and healthy basis. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867, were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1868, were 762 bales, 478,423 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for month up to Feb. 22, were 3,004 bales, 1,220,411 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 29, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	47@52
¾ and ⅞ blood do	43@46
Common and ¼ do	38@41
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
¾ and ⅞ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼ do	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@43
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@31
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@33
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	38@48
No. 1	36@40
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	35@37
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub Washed	45@52
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	33@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	27@36
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	25@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@28
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	18@13
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	27@40
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@27
Cosientes, fine to medium, unwashed	25@27
Corientes, Creola, unwashed	18@19
Entre Rios, washed	31@34
Entre Rios, unwashed	17@22
Cordova, unwashed	20@33
San Jago, washed	29@33
St. Luis	29@33
Rio Grande, Mestizo, fine white washed	33@37
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	31@33
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@21
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@22
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian, washed	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	21@23
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@21
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	21@22
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	19@20
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	22@23
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed fine	24@26
Mexican, washed medium	7@24
Mexican, unwashed fine	20@22
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@21

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 460 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sail, and 7-16d.@ 9-16d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 7,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 700 tcs. Lard at 32 5-6d. by sail, and 45s. by steamer; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. ⅌ ton; 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a vessel with 3,000 quarters Corn at 7s., or if direct, at 6s. 6d.; also two brigs with about 2,000 quarters Corn, each at 7s. 3d., or 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—AT NO. 149 FULTON-st., (formerly No. 160) Bureau of Information, liberal rewards are paid for confidential information regarding frauds, embezzlement, robbery, forgery, crim. con., &c.; all dishonesty skillfully sifted for persons interested.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, LAST FRIDAY OR Saturday, from No. 98 5th-av., a King Charles slut; answers to Fan; has a bare spot on her back; the above reward will be paid for the dog or information where she may be found.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with F. H., Station A.

PRINTING.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN ADAMS BOOK-printing Press; also a Drum Cylinder. Address, stating size, price and condition, to PRINTER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
Invite attention to their new and elegant stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED IN THE BEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.
THEY OFFER NOVELTIES
IN RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES,
BRILLIANTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
AND IN
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
INCLUDING
SOME ENTIRELY NEW FABRICS FOR
TRAVELING AND WALKING SUITS.
ALSO,
IN SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, entrance on Grand-st.

N. B.—The Stock at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st. is being closed out a sacrifice, preparatory to removing that business to our other stores.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 2,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL 2,000 PIECES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
Consisting of
PLAIN AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN PERCALS,
SOFT FINISH JACONETS,
SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
BROCADE CAMBRICS,
INDIA MULLS,
HAIR CORD CHECKS,
and a splendid line of
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES.
ALSO, 1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
All of which will be sold at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

RICH AND MEDIUM PRICE
PLAIN AND FANCY
SPRING DRESS SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPRING DRESS MATERIALS.
A splendid assortment, suitable for
WALKING SUITS AND HOUSE COSTUME.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
Also,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
"Ponson," "Bonnet," and "Tapissier,"
at attractive prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just made
EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS
of the above desirable goods, and are now prepared to
exhibit the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
ever before offered, in
QUALITY, DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
and at
REASONABLE PRICES!
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LINENS,
HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHING
GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY and at LOW PRICES.
Also,
WHITE GOODS
of every grade,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS
and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY
WITH THE LOWEST IN THE
MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

AT POPULAR PRICES
WE NOW OFFER
LINEN SHEETINGS, of all widths.
PILLOW and SHIRTING LINENS, of the best makes.
TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long.
BREAKFAST and DINNER NAPKINS.
DOILIES—WHITE, BUFF and RED BORDERS.
TOWELS—PLAIN HUCK, DAMASK and DIAPER.
TOWELINGS, by the yard 12c., and upward.
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, in great variety.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and FLANNELS, &c., &c.
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WM. R. FLYNN.
Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 18, 1868.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1868.

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PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Agatha States, Sig. Pancani, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Antonucci.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. T. B. Ringgold, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mrs. Fanny Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST, FREDRICK THE GREAT, and THE DESERTER. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

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Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
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MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, BY MRS. KEMBLE.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A delegation of the workingmen of Genoa have presented an address to Admiral FARRAGUT, whom they honor, they say, as the representative of a country which sympathizes with the views of MAZZINI.

Cable dispatches give particulars in regard to the progress of the Fenian trials. During the preliminaries of Gen. NAGLE's trial, Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN volunteered to become one of the American jurors. This offer, however, was declined.

A Grand Secretary of the Orangemen's organization, having headed an illegal procession in Ireland, has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment.

GEO. SCLATER BOOTH will succeed GEO. W. HUNT as Under Secretary of the Treasury.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, on Saturday closed the sessions of the Diet with the usual speech.

LOUIS II., King of Bavaria, died Friday, aged 23 years.

A contest has been closed between the National Telegraph Company and the French Société du Cable Transatlantique.

Late news from the Abyssinia captives reports their well being. The advance of the British expedition had arrived at a place near Antalo.

CONGRESS.

A bill was offered in the Senate Saturday by Mr. THAYER proposing to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the Army. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee, to which was referred the House Impeachment message. The question was on the adoption of the articles reported for procedure in impeachment cases. Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit to the Committee with instructions to report that the Senate, not comprising two representatives from all the States, was incompetent to try the case of the President. Mr. DAVIS made a lengthy speech in support of his proposition, after which the motion was negatived. The various articles were then considered separately, debate springing up on each one. Several were adopted, and the remainder will be considered to-day.

In the House the bill declaring null and void certain contracts entered into for building a new jail for the District of Columbia, and appointing a Commission to select another site and make new contracts was passed after some debate. Several private relief bills were reported and passed. The Select Committee appointed for that purpose submitted articles of impeachment against the President. After the reading of the articles, the House, according to previous agreement, went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing them. Mr. BOUTWELL opened the debate in favor of adopting the articles as reported. Mr. BURR followed in opposition. The debate became general, and the question was discussed in all its bearings, the Republicans favoring the adoption of the articles and the Democrats opposing it. The debate was continued throughout the session, and will be resumed to-day. The vote on the adoption of the articles will be taken at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL.

A daring and extensive robbery was committed Friday at Kassinger's Mill, on the Tulpehacken Creek, about three miles from Reading, Penn. CHAS. LONG, a miller, was attacked in his mill about 2 o'clock in the morning, by four men in disguise. They shot at him with pistols, and robbed him of $1,500 which he had upon his person; he was then left tied. It was discovered Saturday morning that his house had been entered during the night by the same party. Two bed-rooms were ransacked and $5,000 in Government bonds, $2,000 in greenbacks, and $2,000 in gold taken therefrom.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Conservative Executive Committee, of the State of Alabama, met in Montgomery Friday and adopted resolutions calling a State Convention "opposed to negro dominion and Radical misrule in the Government," to meet in June next for the "purpose of taking measures to sustain and coöperate with the national Democrats of the Union in the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States."

In a difficulty Saturday night on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Major J. HICKS was shot and killed by a planter named MAXWELL, who in turn was shot by HICKS' son and mortally wounded. MAXWELL died during the night.

CHARLES I. JAMES, one of the murderers of JOSEPH CLARK, of Worcester, Mass., has been arrested in Providence. A portion of the property of the dead man was found in the prisoner's possession. JAMES avers that the deed was planned by his accomplice, the notorious "General James," who intended after committing the murder to fire the building in which the body lay, and thus destroy all traces of the crime. "General James" has been in custody some days.

A fire broke out Friday night in the large wooden block at the corner of Ford and Caroline streets, Ogdensburg, N. Y., which, together with the dwelling-houses occupied by C. H. COLEMANS, in Caroline-street, and Mrs. L. S. MORRIS, on Ford-street, and the barns and outbuildings connected with the residences named, and also those in the rear, were entirely consumed.

The chemical manufactory of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, in Philadelphia, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of drugs, and destroyed the large building extending from Kessler to Palm-street, 100 feet long, and four stories high, as well as a range of high buildings on Palm-street, about 150 feet in length.

Late advices have been received from Hayti. The French Admiral, with three ships-of-war, had arrived in the harbor of Port-au-Prince. CARNEAU, the Minister of the Interior under the Salnave Government, had resigned. SALNAVE had experienced heavy losses in his recent campaign against the Cacos rebels. Gen. SALOMON is expected from Europe in May.

JOHN BRECKNELL, a highly respectable young man, son of SAMUEL T. BRECKNELL, of Maury, was murdered Friday near Summertown, in Lewis County, Tenn., by a stranger named WALKER. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbing young BRECKNELL, as WALKER carried off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large.

The five-story stone building owned by J. J. VAN ZANDT, on Acqueduct-street, Rochester, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire Saturday night. It was occupied for different manufacturing purposes. A furious snow-storm raged at the time, but the firemen did good service, and prevented a disastrous conflagration.

Saturday, Feb. 29, was the birthday anniversary of Gen. WOOL. He was born on the 10th of February, 1784, and although the veteran of three wars has lived to see his 84th year, he has witnessed only 21 birthdays.

An immense Democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia Saturday night. Anti-Congress resolutions were adopted.

The City of Augusta was yesterday visited by an earthquake. The shock was felt for several seconds.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held yesterday afternoon, in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of protesting against the essential modification of the Excise law. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. RICE, NEUMAN, OERTER, HENRIOD, Prof. HITCHCOCK, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee of three was appointed to report the action of the meeting to the State Legislature.

A brutal murder was committed in a tenement house in the rear of No. 591 Greenwich-street, at a late hour Saturday night. A 'longshoreman named JOHN PENDAR had a dispute with his wife about some money, and beat and kicked her until she was dead. He was afterward arrested; and a Coroner's jury speedily concluding that he had committed the deed, he was held for trial.

Last evening, Rev. Dr. HOWLAND preached at Trinity Church on "A Justification of the Principle Involved in the Canon on Parish Boundaries." The discourse tended to show the importance that Episcopal clergymen should strictly observe the canons of the Church so long as these canons constituted a part of its system and laws.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Church, Brooklyn, E. D., preached a sermon yesterday, in which he illustrated the glorifying of the working Christian in death by reference to the decease of Mrs. DENNETT and Mrs. CLICK, both teachers of the freedmen, the one in Florida and the other in Georgia.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was held last evening in Rev. Dr. EDDY's Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn. Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., gave an interesting account of the operations of the Society and Rev. Drs. EDDY and HALL delivered addresses.

An interesting meeting of the friends of City Evangelization was held at Irving Hall last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Rev. Dr. MARKS, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. Dr. FOSS, Rev. Mr. MINGINS, W. RICHARDS, M. D., and Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON.

"Christian Benevolence" was the subject of a discourse by Bishop LOUGHLIN, last evening, at Father McDONALD's Church, Brooklyn, E. D. The edifice was densely crowded. The lecture was for the benefit of the free schools.

A very brisk business was transacted in Cotton on Saturday at an advance of fully ½c.@1½c. ℔ lb. Flour, Grain and Provisions were in moderate request at generally less firm prices. The grocery market was less active. The Wool trade was unusually animated during the past week, and prices closed stronger. Freights were steady with moderate engagements on Saturday.

The Impeachment Trial.

The difficulties of impeachment begin to be developed in both Houses of Congress. Thus far only preliminary questions, mainly questions of routine, have engaged attention; but even these give rise to more or less of doubt and discussion. The Senate finds it no easy matter to adopt rules for the conduct of the trial, and the House has not as yet agreed upon the specific acts for which the President is to be impeached.

All these difficulties, however, will readily be surmounted. The determined purpose of the House to push through the work of impeachment and removal will insure the adoption of charges; and the Senate will, without any great difficulty or delay, agree upon the forms of its proceeding. It is probable that the articles reported by the Committee will be adopted by the House; and these articles, it will be observed, restrict the alleged offences of the President to the attempted removal of Mr. STANTON, and the appointment of Gen. THOMAS, as Secretary of War. The only exception is the article in which the President is alleged to have said to Gen. EMORY, commanding the forces in Washington, that a certain clause of the law requiring all army orders to go through the General of the Army, was in violation of the Constitution; but as this was done simply in a private conversation, as Gen. EMORY himself introduced the subject, and as there is no pretence that the President made this opinion of his the ground of any order or other official action, it is not easy to see how any importance can be given to it in connection with the process of impeachment.

The Senate will try Mr. JOHNSON solely on his recent action concerning the War Department. In order to find warrant for convicting him they must be of opinion, not only that his action in that particular matter was in violation of law, but that it was done with criminal purpose and intent. For he is to be convicted of a "high crime and misdemeanor,"—and the question of *intention* enters necessarily into the case. There can be no such thing as a *crime* where the intent to commit a crime is wanting. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said in debate on Saturday that he "did not consider the question of *motive* at all material,"—but that "*if for any cause he was unfit for the office*, it was the right and duty of the Grand Inquest of the nation to eject him from the office." But in the broad sense in which Mr. LAWRENCE uses the words, *the people* are the only "grand inquest of the nation" for electing and dismissing public officers. They, and they alone, can eject from office a President for general unfitness. Congress has jurisdiction of the matter only in a restricted sense and in certain specified cases. It has no shadow of jurisdiction except what is conferred upon it by the express terms of the Constitution. Even Mr. STEVENS does not pretend that the impeachment and removal of the President is to be accomplished "*outside*" of that instrument. The House has power to impeach, and the Senate has power to try, the President only for "treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." To this extent, and no further, may the two Houses become the "grand inquest of the nation." In these cases, and no others, have they the right, or does it become their duty, to "eject him from office." The idea that they may and must do this, as Mr. LAWRENCE holds, "for *any* cause" which in their judgment may involve "unfitness," is the offspring of Mr. LAWRENCE's feelings as a partisan,—not at all of his judgment as a lawyer.

The Senate will scarcely feel empowered, under the Constitution and under the specific oath of office which they take before entering upon the trial, to entertain the question of the President's general "unfitness" for the office he holds; nor will they feel at liberty to decide that he is *guilty* of the specific offences charged in the articles of impeachment, because they think him "unfit" for the place. He is not impeached for "unfitness;" he is impeached for certain acts, which are distinctly specified, and alleged to be "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the articles of impeachment. And the Senate is to decide, under oath and upon evidence, whether he has been guilty of those acts, and whether those acts were, as alleged, "high crimes and misdemeanors." And this necessarily involves the further question of the *intent* with which those acts were performed.

The addition which Mr. JENCKES proposes to make to the articles of impeachment as reported by the Select Committee, shows a consciousness on his part and on the part of the more moderate Republicans, of the necessity of establishing a criminal intent on the part of the President. This, the essential point of the case, is only inferentially indicated in the articles as they stand. The allegation that the President has been "unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution" is reiterated in each succeeding count of the indictment; but there is nowhere a distinct charge of that wrongfulness of intention which is the real point in issue. About the facts there is no dispute. But unless the amendment suggested by Mr. JENCKES be adopted, the indictment will lack the specific accusation on which the guilt of the President wholly turns.

Nothing could be more absurd than to exclude the intention from the question of guilt. The President may make a mistake in the construction of the law; but no one supposes that a mistake is an impeachable offence. If it is so in his case, it must be equally so in the case of every other officer of the Government. If the President may be impeached for mistaking the meaning of a law, and for removing a subordinate officer under that mistaken construction, so may Collector SMYTHE. For all such mistakes the law provides a remedy: his action can be reviewed and reversed, if found to be without warrant of law, by the judicial tribunals created for that purpose. If he should violate a law, and then resist such an appeal, or refuse to abide by the decision of the proper Court if it should be against him, these facts would render it certain that his *intent* was bad, and that his act was therefore a "crime." But if, on the other hand, it should appear that his acts, although really in violation of the law, were in conformity with his honest opinion of its meaning,—that he had sought instead of avoiding or resisting the reviewal and judgment of the Courts of law upon it, and that he had evinced no purpose or thought of resisting such judgment, whatever it might be, but had declared his intention at all times to abide by and obey it,—it would be somewhat difficult to come honestly to the belief that the acts in question were criminal, or that they fell within any proper definition of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The country relies with confidence upon the action of the Senate in this matter,—upon the temper in which the trial will be conducted and upon the conscientiousness of the verdict which will be rendered. If the proceedings of that body shall warrant that confidence, the result, whatever it may be, will command absolutely the respect and acquiescence of the people. But if the country sees reason to believe that the action of the Senate is governed either by party resentment or party ambition, or, on the other hand, by party fear and apprehension, the proceeding will not only fail to command public confidence and respect, but an example will be set which will do more to make the most solemn and momentous of the forms and proceedings of our laws, the sport of party passion, than anything which has occurred in the whole history of our Government. If Republicans could feel sure that they would always have a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress, they, at least, might view such a consequence of their acts with comparative indifference; but is it not worth while to consider now and then what use may be made of the precedents they are now establishing, by the Democratic Party if it should ever regain possession of power in Congress? Probably they think these dangers may be warded off by excluding that party from office. But it is at least conceivable that this may not always be possible; would it not be well, therefore, not to give them instructions which may at some time return to plague the inventors? Every consideration of public policy and of party interest, as well as of justice and public duty, demands that the trial of the President shall be fair, impartial and conscientious.

Bribery and Corruption.

We may fairly claim the adoption in the new Constitution of the article in regard to official bribery and corruption, as in some sense a triumph of our own views. It is now five or six years since the TIMES urged the necessity of allowing persons who pay bribes to legislators and other officials, the privilege of appearing as witnesses without subjecting themselves to punishment, in order to put a stop to official corruption of this sort—the necessity, in other words, of drawing a broad distinction, so far as guilt is concerned, between the official who violates his oath in being bribed, and the private person who bribes him. We published a great many columns in support of this view of the case, before we found a single newspaper of either party to agree with us. But the increasing enormity of the evil, and the absolute necessity of some effective remedy, directed public attention to the subject more and more. The more zealous and devoted organs of party on both sides, have been the slowest to acquiesce in the measure proposed,—for the very obvious reason that both parties are involved, to a greater or less extent, in the guilt and the profit of the corruption itself.

Ex-Mayor OPDYKE is entitled to the credit of introducing this provision into the new Constitution. The principle is the same which we have advocated, and which we advocated alone, for many years. Mr. OPDYKE added to it provisions calculated to relieve it from some of the objections which it encountered, as well as to make it still more effective; and his report on the general subject contained facts and arguments which made a strong impression on the public mind, and satisfied the Convention that some direct and effective provision on the general subject had become indispensable.

We deem the whole instrument a very great improvement upon the Constitution it is intended to supersede. And we regard this specific article on bribery and corruption one of the most useful and admirable of its features.

The President's Defence.

The result of the impeachment trial will depend largely upon the temper with which Mr. JOHNSON conducts his defence and the tactics on which he relies for his legal vindication. He cannot be too careful in his choice of counselors, or too considerate in his demeanor toward the tribunal by which he will be tried. If he would retain any respect, or lay the foundation of any sympathy in the event of an adverse verdict, he must disregard the advice tendered by Democrats in Congress, and avoid the defiant attitude into which they would lead him.

The remarks of Judge WOODWARD in the House and Mr. GARRETT DAVIS in the Senate exhibit a desire to bring about a denial of the jurisdiction of Congress as at present constituted. Mr. WOODWARD would have the President refuse to recognize the arraignment by a "Rump" House, and Mr. DAVIS would have him impugn the authority of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, because it will not include Senators from the Southern States. If Mr. BLACK be entrusted with the conduct of the President's case, there can be little doubt that these or similar points would be raised at the outset of the argument. Such a position would be worse than futile—it would be one of the surest evidences of that hostile intent which enters largely into the question of criminality, and would go far toward extenuating a subsequent unfriendly bias on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON cannot deny the competency either of his accusers or his judges, without subjecting himself to the imputation of hostility to laws which he is bound to administer, and to a branch of the Government which he is bound to respect. He has recognized its authority too often now to adopt the line of defence which injudicious friends foreshadow in his behalf. Whatever strength he may possess will be derived from the moderation and reasonableness of his course, and its harmony with the professions of regard for the law which constitute the marrow of his recent message to the Senate.

Art. 10—Gen. Emory's Testimony.

The 10th article of impeachment, charging Mr. JOHNSON with military conspiracy, is certainly vastly weakened by the publication of Gen. EMORY's testimony, on which it is based. The interests of fair play have been subserved by the appearance of the testimony, but it is a curious thing that the impeachers should have permitted it to see the light simultaneously with their own report. They should either have suppressed it as long as possible, or else held back Art. 10 till a later date in the proceedings, when, possibly, the testimony might have been overlooked in the public excitement. But with the charge *and its basis* the public are able to settle for themselves the character of one of the articles of impeachment even before the trial is begun.

Art. 10 explicitly accuses the President of the high misdemeanor of attempting to induce Gen. EMORY, commander of the troops at Washington, to violate the law which lodged the power of issuing military orders with Gen. GRANT, "and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, might make and give." The Washington correspondence told us a great deal about this terrible military conspiracy last week; and those accustomed to crediting all sorts of statements without proof or evidence, must have thought JOHNSON's course in this matter alone was enough to secure him speedy and condign punishment.

In Gen. EMORY's testimony we have the whole of the proof, except a few inconsequential words from Col. WALLACE, favorable to Mr. JOHNSON. Only once of late has Gen. EMORY had any conversation with the President upon military affairs; and this was brought about through a note written him by the President's Secretary. He furnished some information as to the number and disposal of the troops around Washington; and when the President said he had a report that certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made within a few days, Gen. EMORY gave assurance that none such had been made, as the orders would have come to him through Gen. GRANT. This led to some further remarks between him and the President, in the course of which a military order was produced embodying the provision of law establishing the special power of Gen. GRANT, as commander of the troops. Mr. JOHNSON expressed surprise, asked if the President of the United States could not issue a military order, said that the law depriving him of such power was unconstitutional, and finally, after some explanations from Gen. EMORY, the President mildly remarked, "The object of the law is evident." Gen. EMORY adds: "After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house."

The Impeachment Committee were so ill satisfied with Gen. EMORY's testimony, that they then demanded of him, directly and explicitly: "Did the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General?" His prompt reply was that, as nearly as he recollected, there was not a word said that he had not already put down.

Now, there can be but one judgment from every fair-minded man as to Art. 10. We cannot believe that the House of Representatives will permit the Article to be brought before the Senate.

The Harvard and Oxford Boat-race—A Suggestion for Harvard.

There seems to be need of skillful diplomacy in the negotiations between Harvard and Oxford in the matter of the projected boat-race. There are, unquestionably, great difficulties to be surmounted before terms satisfactory to both parties can be agreed upon. The two main obstacles to the arrangement of matters are the different methods of steering in vogue at the two universities, and the difficulty of finding a suitable course. In reality, however, it is the latter difficulty that lies at the bottom of the whole affair, and threatens to render the race an impossibility. Could the three mile straight course demanded by Harvard be found in England, we apprehend there need be no further trouble about the steering. Each crew, we imagine, might retain the method to which it had become habituated. In that case, the advantages accruing to Oxford from the services of a coxswain would be reduced to a point at which they would be fairly balanced by his weight, coxswains being just as amenable to the laws of gravitation as the most vigorous "stroke" or "bow," and things would be pretty fairly equalized. Oxford might reasonably be asked to agree to this, and the race could be arranged on the basis of each party adhering to its own custom.

But the difficulty is to find a course that fulfills the required conditions. That on the Thames, over which the annual race between Oxford and Cambridge takes place, is out of the question. Shaped like the letter S, with a rapid tide swirling and eddying round the corners, the American mode of steering would be utterly impracticable, while Oxford's knowledge of the river would give her an overwhelming advantage, whatever system were adopted. Lake Windermere, too, is open to grave objections. Three hundred miles from London, and nearly a hundred from any considerable town, the shades of WORDSWORTH and SOUTHEY and the newly-married couples spending their honeymoon at the lake hotels, would be the only witnesses of the exciting contest. Oxford has suggested a "nearly straight" course at Lynn, in Norfolk, within three hours of London, which might prove suitable. Is there no American oarsman now in England whom Harvard could trust to report on the merits of the different courses proposed?

But we have a suggestion to throw out which we think worthy of the consideration of our oarsmen. A race between Harvard and Oxford in September, beyond bringing the two crews into contact, will do but little toward promoting friendly intercourse between the boating men of the two countries. September is just the time of year when the majority of oarsmen, more especially past or present members of the Universities, are dispersed all over Europe. Now the great aquatic festival of the year in England is Henley Regatta, which takes place in June, on the Thames, thirty miles or so from London. There are eight-oared, six-oared, four-oared, pair-oared, and sculling races, open to all amateur clubs. Thither every boating man in England, past as well as present, wends his way as religiously as the Mahometan makes his pilgrimage to Mecca.

Although the two universities are in general not formally represented by University crews, there are always several of the best college crews of both in the lists. Why could not a crew be formed of past Harvard men, or from old oarsmen of Harvard and Yale together, and entered at Henley, if not next June, on some future occasion? They would not be hampered as to time, they would train and practice on the course, adopt whatever style of steering they found advisable, and the English clubs would doubtless be ready to make any number of matches. They would get plenty of rowing, there would be plenty of laurels to be gathered, and they would see one of the pleasantest phases of English life. Again, the Henley Regatta takes place at the height of the London season, and there are probably more Americans in London at that time than at any other. It is a noble and chivalric ambition which prompts Harvard to throw down the gauntlet to so redoubtable a foe as Oxford, but if our aquatic knights-errant wish to combine an international contest with an opportunity of making the acquaintance of their transatlantic congeners, they cannot do better than think over the hint we have thrown out.

The Proposed Board of Survey for the Navy.

That the power and efficiency of the Navy are not at all commensurate with the money that has been lavished upon it, is a fact almost beyond dispute. The difficulty, however, has for some time been how to apply the remedy. It is easy to criticise but harder to suggest improvement. A proposition has now, at length, been made, which, if it cannot atone for past blunders and losses, may possibly assure us against others in the future. This proposition is embraced in the Senate bill to establish a Naval Board of Survey.

To illustrate the importance of establishing some such Board as that which is now proposed to the Naval Committee, let us recall one or two striking instances where it was needed. The construction of the twenty "light draughts" was an engineering blunder without parallel in the annals of professional incompetency. It was a two-fold blunder. In the first place, their plans were so wretched as to make them literally good for nothing. They are hardly worth their weight as old iron. Not one of them ever went near enough to the enemy to either give or take a shot. And the noteworthy point is that this fatal deficiency in plan was most emphatically and repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Navy Department by the highest professional authorities of the country, before a contract was made. The Department was also remonstrated with during the early stages of their construction by the best of our practical ship-builders. With a Board of Naval Survey, no such folly, probably, could have been perpetrated; and certainly with such a Board no error could go, as this great one has gone to this day, without the responsibility being definitely fastened anywhere.

What is worse, though these vessels were notwell known to be sea-boats, no less than fifteen out of the twenty—namely, the *Chimo, Cohoes, Casco, Koka, Modoc, Napa, Naubuc, Nauset, Shawnee, Squando, Suncook, Tunxis, Wassuc, Waxsaw* and *Yazoo*—were built on the Atlantic coast, some of them as high north as Portland. Had they been even successful as Western river-boats, for which they were intended, what shall we think of building three-fourths of them on the seaboard, though they had not the first sea-going quality? Indeed, there is no adequate field for the use of more than three or four of them on the whole Atlantic coast. It would be impossible for a Board of Survey to have allowed to pass so amazing a blunder, which was pointed out by many trustworthy authorities.

No sooner did the first of these miserable hybrids approach completion than it became evident that the errors already pointed out in advance did exist, and that, in order to make them worth anything at all, the whole fleet must be rebuilt. The contract price of each was $395,000. The reconstruction has already made the cost of each vessel $538,000 thus far—money already paid. And the contractors now claim that, in order to save themselves, they must have nearly $700,000 for each vessel. Even when completed, they will be almost absolutely worthless, as we have shown, and as is generally admitted. Multiply this last sum by 20, and we have as the result between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 thrown away. Even this does not tell the whole story, since we must reckon in the disgrace which these vessels brought upon the country, the skilled labor they diverted from building valuable ships, and their failure to help us at the time when we needed half a dozen (not twenty) good light-draught ships. A competent Board would never have built more than ten of these ships at most; it would have had them built in the most serviceable manner for less than half of the $700,000 now demanded; and in saving the country millions of dollars, it would have given it a fine fleet of light-draughts, where now there is nothing worth counting upon.

One more instance out of many. There are in process of storing at the various navy-yards, no less than *fourteen sets* of engines which have been finished without any ships ever having been begun to put them in. It would be a monstrous folly even for an over-burdened treasury to lay up in store such useless things as marine engines, without a single keel being laid for them, not only because the engine should be built for the ship, instead of the ship for the engine, but also because the engines, with the progress of science, are in danger of going out of date. For our own country, which is selling all its spare material in order to keep down its debts, the thing is preposterous. These engines cost $400,000 apiece, and here we have an item, for the fourteen, $5,600,000.

Let us have our naval construction as cheaply as we can. We have mentioned only two items out of many that could be cited of the reckless extravagance which has resulted from the want of such a Board of Survey as that which has now been proposed in the Senate. It would be at least impossible for us to be any worse off under such a Board than we have been without it; and the probability is that both economy and efficiency would be gained by its establishment.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democratic papers all over the country are taking special pains to disavow all responsibility for the acts of President JOHNSON, and even Mr. BLACK is said to have denied that he was consulted in regard to Mr. STANTON's removal, or that his advice, when asked, has ever been followed. The truth is that Mr. JOHNSON never consults anybody, with any thought of being governed or guided by their advice. So entirely and thoroughly self-reliant a man probably never before sat in the Executive chair. This has been the great defect and fault of his official career. He has no confidants—and we doubt whether a single member of his Cabinet has ever been able either to influence him to change any action on which he had resolved, or even to know in advance what it would be. A republican government cannot be successfully administered in that way.

ASHLEY, BUTLER and a large part of the extreme Radicals in Congress have always refused to speak of Mr. JOHNSON as "President" of the United States, and have constantly referred to him contemptuously as "Acting President." The articles of impeachment, however, concede that he is really and truly President—though Mr. BOUTWELL said that the Committee had met with a difficulty in giving "the description, so far as the office was concerned, of the person accused, whether as President of the United States or as Vice-President, discharging the duties of President." But it was found necessary, in order to proceed with impeachment, and to fulfill the constitutional requirements in the case, to recognize Mr. JOHNSON as President. So much, therefore, we may consider settled in regard to a difficulty which has long troubled some of our Congressmen.

There was strong language at one time in the House on Saturday. Mr. BURR (Democrat) spoke of the recent belligerent dispatch of Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, as having come from the "drunken Governor of his own State." Mr. INGERSOLL (Republican) at once denied this accusation, declared that "whoever slandered Gov. OGLESBY slandered a man who carried a minnie-ball fired from a rebel musket at Fort Donelson," and insinuated that Mr. BURR was a "Knight of the Golden Circle." Mr. INGERSOLL thought it good for BURR that OGLESBY "was not here to-day." Mr. BURR charged his colleague with falsifying if he intended to say what he insinuated, and he repeated the remark, with an expression of trust that his colleague would understand him. But the affair fizzled out without getting beyond strong language.

Some of the papers speak of the interesting article in this month's *Galaxy*, in regard to the "secret history of a subsidized newspaper," as if they were doubtful of its truth. There is no room for doubt. All the leading facts of the case were brought out on a trial in London a year or two ago, in which one of the persons employed on the concern—the *Chronicle* was the paper in question—sued for his salary. The article in the *Galaxy* is written by OLIVE LOGAN, and no one, certainly, could have been more familiar with all the details which she narrates; the Mr. Peyton of the narrative, the American gentleman employed to edit the subsidized organ, being Mr. H. A. DELISLE, at that time her husband. The story is a very interesting one, and, we believe, strictly true in all its details.

The Boston *Advertiser* notices, with a due amount of horror and reprobation, the statement which it says is made, that "some men" in New-York carry on a "regular trade in little boys;" that they "seize upon them in the streets and transport them clandestinely to men in the country, and sometimes in the far West, where they are bound out at a very low price." The *Advertiser* may have heard of the Children's Aid Society which makes a business of hunting up the homeless and friendless street boys of the City, and of finding good homes for them among the farmers of the West, who enter into contracts to support them, send them to school for a certain number of months in every year and give them a certain sum on their coming of age. A more useful and practical charity does not exist in the world. It has saved hundreds and thousands of children from becoming thieves and vagabonds, and has opened for them careers of respectability and usefulness they never could have found otherwise. Yet like every good work it has its enemies, and it is *their* representation of the Society's labors which the *Advertiser* unconsciously adopts.

The terrible pecuniary distress that crushes the industry and energy of all classes in the South, prompts the suggestion of remedies at once more effective and more merciful than any likely to spring from legislation. In Virginia, the journals propose a general movement by public meetings for a mutual compromise between debtors and creditors of all debts contracted previous to July 1, 1861,—the basis to be laid by a commission of ten or a dozen of the best men in the State. The suggestion is a good one. An arrangement thus made by the voluntary action of the parties concerned, acting in a spirit of mutual kindness and forbearance, would be of much more value than any decrees of law.

In the House the other day, Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the Union League of this City, asking that a bronze medal be struck by Congress for distribution among soldiers, sailors and marines. This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and we hope it may remain there. An honor borne by everybody is no distinction, and it was by the wholesale distribution of army brevets that the Government reduced that once brilliant and enviable mark of eminent services to an absolute nonentity. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS' reply to the President's brevet covered the ground. He was made Major-General for the battle of Nashville, and was quite satisfied with the recompense for that; since then he had *done nothing that deserved a brevet*. This is a simple and soldierly way of looking at the subject. This bronze medal business is of the same sort. The recognition due to the soldiers and sailors of the Union is not a meaningless and indiscriminate distribution of medals; they may come into anybody's possession, and would show no more than discharge papers, even if rightfully held. The proposition to give such empty honors so long after the war, is quite as suggestive of political intent as were the President's unfortunate brevets of SHERMAN and THOMAS.

DISRAELI's career, about which some journalists are talking in such a style of exaggeration, was always a matter of political generalship—his aim for thirty long years of political activity being always personal distinction, not the carrying out of any great social purpose, or any marked or forward idea of statesmanship, for itself. He was a genuine Parliament man, like SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, only a good deal more clever. He joined the old Tories, because they wanted such a "free lance;" and he had his reward in the consideration and advancement that followed. They cheered him to the echo when he worried Sir ROBERT PEEL, who saw that the people would have a repeal of the Corn laws, and suddenly surrendered to that great "fact." He called Sir ROBERT a little boy who ran away with the clothes of the others, (the Whigs,) while bathing in the river, and never was poor joke so applauded. Remarkably enough, DISRAELI himself crowned his own career the other day by just such another political *volte-face*—the carrying of the Reform bill. He is neither a Tory nor a Whig, and he would carry out any great measure of reform that may make itself too embarrassing—either for the safety or *éclat* of the thing.

If it be a common thing in Boston—as we judge it to be from the Boston papers—for "elegantly-dressed young women" to engage in drunken fights, and if it be a common thing for lads 12 years of age to be carried home drunk, then there can be no question that Boston needs a more stringent excise law than that which the Legislature is trying to repeal. Such incidents as these are all but entirely unknown in New-York, with all its liquor-shops.

Bridge-building has greatly increased latterly, and must become still more extensive. A bridge is contemplated over the Hudson, somewhere between Buttermilk Falls and Cornwall Landing, to enable the trains of the Western railways to reach New-York without breaking bulk or delay. The proposed bridge, at an eligible place between the above points, would have the span of 1,665 feet—a vast space, when we remember that the opening of the Brooklyn bridge between the towers would be only 1,350 feet, and the span of the Ohio bridge at Cincinnati is but 1,037 feet. At those inland places frequented by the smaller class of vessels, the piers may be carried into the river at both ends, and the span be reduced both in height and length; and such bridges would also be far more safe and sightly, two considerations which ought to weigh with all the bridge-builders.

CORIOLANUS was accustomed to "flutter the Volsces in Corioli." Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has been flattering the Fenian "wings" in Corioli and everywhere else, as appears from his late editorials in the *Irish Citizen*. He will have nothing to do with the Fenian pretences of armament and action against the power of England, at a time when any movement of the kind is both impolitic and impossible; and expresses his determination to await the time when fate may possibly bring Great Britain and the United States into collision. This rebuke, coming from one of the most forward and resolute opponents of the English sway in Ireland, will be a notable discomfiture of the Fenians, the most vehement of whom will probably ostracize their Aristides, and transfer their allegiance to GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the most pronounced and pronouncing chieftain of the cause, now that O'MAHONY, STEPHENS, SWEENY and ROBERTS have put their names on the superannuated list, and passed off like *Banquo's* visionary kings.

The London Royal Academy of Music has been closed and brought to silence for want of public support. For the last fifty years it was sustained on the voluntary principle; but now the tastes of the people have been drawn to other and more popular modes of entertainment, and it was useless to compete with these. Everything of that sort, depending on the general support, is coming by degrees down to the popular level, which is the paying level, and the popular tastes, in fact, must henceforward become the arbiters of all sorts of public amusement. The only resource in the case is to raise and improve those popular tastes—that is, educate the people. The higher orders are always invaded by the lower orders; and to prevent the *Jacqueries* and *Sansculotteries* of the spectacular and musical drama, these lower orders must be looked to and well treated, and even respected. Popular sentiment is rising everywhere like a sea, though it must be admitted that it is a very turbid sort of sea at present in many respects.

TELEGRAMS.

Address of Italian Workingmen to Admiral Farragut.

Prussian Assurance in Regard to the Peace of Europe.

ITALY.

Workingmen's Address to Admiral Farragut.

FLORENCE, Sunday, March 1.

A delegation of the workingmen of Genoa waited upon Admiral FARRAGUT last week, and presented to him an address, in which they say they desire to do him especial honor as the representative of a country which sympathized with the views of the illustrious patriot MAZZINI.

GERMANY.

Closing Session of the Prussian Diet—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 1.

King WILLIAM of Prussia formally closed the sessions of the Diet Friday evening. In the usual speech on such occasions, the King congratulated the members on the success of their labors. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared that he was sure that no cause was now left for a disturbance of the peace of Germany or Europe.

Death of the King of Bavaria.

MUNICH, Saturday, Feb. 29.

His Majesty LOUIS II., King of Bavaria, died yesterday. He was only twenty-three years old.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—The Case of Gen. Nagle—Geo. Francis Train Refused as a Juror—The British Press on the Prosecution of the Prisoner.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29.

In the case of Gen. NAGLE, now on trial on a charge of Fenianism at Sligo, the motion for a delay of trial, made by Mr. HERON, the counsel for the defence, was refused.

On the announcement of this decision by the Court, Mr. HERON moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. HERON said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole City of Sligo, and, therefore, it would be impossible to select a mixed jury.

At this moment Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who happened to be in Sligo, rather unexpectedly appeared before the Court, and volunteered to become one of the American jurors. The offer was declined.

Mr. HERON's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place. The case was then proceeded with, but very little progress was made, as the greater part of the day was consumed in an effort to impannel a jury. In order to procure a mixed jury, it became necessary to summon six Prussians, but as these soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have also been found against Messrs. NUGENT, KEAN, FITZSIMMONS, FITZGIBBON, LEONARD, O'CONNOR and LEAHY, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial article on the trial of Gen. NAGLE. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying that the point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable.

An Orange Processionist Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 1.

W. JOHNSTON, a Grand Secretary of the Orangemen's organization, was tried last week on the charge of heading an illegal procession in the County Down. He was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to imprisonment and the payment of a fine.

The Under-Secretaryship of the British Treasury.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

GEORGE SCLATER BOOTH, M. P. for North Hants, will succeed GEORGE W. HUNT as Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANCE.

Contract Between Cable Companies.

PARIS, Sunday, March 1.

A contract has been closed between the National Telegraph Company and the Société du Cable Transatlantique of France.

ABYSSINIA.

The Captives Safe and Well—Advance of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

Later news from the English captives in Abyssinia has been received here to-day. They were still safe and well at Magdala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

CRETE.

Particulars of the Recent Encounters—The Union with Greece to be Maintained.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1.

Accounts from Crete of Feb. 8, describe the heroism of CORAKA and his troops, numbering, according to the Grand Vizier's own estimate, upward of 2,000, who attacked the Turks near a fortified cemetery outside of the town of Canea, the capital of Crete, forcing the Turks to fall back into the citadel. A number of them were drowned during the retreat; fifty were killed by the Cretan troops, a hundred wounded, and forty taken prisoners.

The Turks, as usual, attacked non-combatants, slaying fifty, after having robbed them of all valuables found in their possession. The irregular Turkish troops have also been guilty of similar atrocities in the vicinity of Rhetimo.

The Provisional Government has issued another circular, addressed to the representatives of the Christian Powers, declaring that the Cretan people are resolved to remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

The Clark Murder—Arrest of Another of the Assassins—The Prisoner's Confession and Version of the Crime.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, March 1.

CHARLES T. JAMES, one of the murderers of JOSEPH CLARK, of this city, on Friday evening was captured in Providence and brought here yesterday. Nine hundred dollars, a watch and diamond pin (CLARK's property,) were found in his possession. He says the affair was planned by his accomplice, the notorious "Gen. JAMES," before coming to this city. The plan was to murder and rob CLARK, then destroy all evidence of the murder by burning the building. It was well known that CLARK usually carried a large sum of money with him and wore valuable diamonds. CLARK had a previous acquaintance with the "General," and charitably paid his bills during the few days they were waiting here to murder him. Friday evening was the first time he found CLARK alone. The deed was done with a small broad ax, which they carried to CLARK's rooms in a coat. The "General" attracted CLARK's attention while CHARLES stepped behind CLARK and struck him a mortal blow. Very valuable personal effects were overlooked by the murderers. The ax was thrown into the canal while on their way to the Western depot, where the "General" was arrested and CHARLES escaped. CLARK's mistress entered the rooms soon after the murderers left, discovered the fire and gave the alarm.

CHARLES is 22 years of age, and below the common average of intellect. The "General" is 31 years of age, has lost the sight of the left eye and has a wicked look. He is said to be the person who poisoned the celebrated trotting horse *India Rubber*, in Boston, about two years ago. The prisoners will be examined before the Police Court to-morrow. The indignation felt against them is very great.

Fire at Fortress Monroe, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Sunday, March 1.

A fire here this morning destroyed two large frame buildings on the wharf. The fire originated in the office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. Mr. M. R. SWANN, the agent, was badly burned. There were a saloon and jewelry store in the same building; the former was totally destroyed, and a part of the stock in the latter was saved. The fire communicated to a one-story dwelling adjoining. Mr. W. H. KIMBERLY lost the greater part of his stock. It was insured for $8,000 in the London Globe, and $2,000 in the Washington Company, of Baltimore. Fifteen department employes, four companies of the garrison and their officers turned out with engines and prevented the flames from spreading, and causing great damage to the Government property. No public property was destroyed. The buildings burned were consumed in less than one hour.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention—Its Composition and Probable Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 1.

The following editorial will appear in the *Press* to-morrow morning:

> "We have carefully analyzed the names of the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, as they appear in the proceedings of the several County Committees and Conventions, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 11th of March, and the following seems to be entirely reliable: One hundred and one delegates have been elected; of this number seventy-six have declared for or been instructed to vote for Gov. CURTIN for Vice-President, thirteen for Mr. GROW and eight for Gov. GEARY. The course of four is undecided. Of the remaining thirty-two delegates yet to be elected, Gov. CURTIN's friends confidently claim a majority. The canvass for the Republican nomination for Vice-President in this State has been conducted with singular good temper."

Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia State Convention.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 29.

Judge PETTIS, of Meadville, was unanimously elected, yesterday, Senatorial delegate for Erie and Crawfordville Counties to the Philadelphia State Convention.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, March 1.

The Convention was yesterday occupied in discussing the Judicial Department of the Constitution, and ten or twelve sections were adopted. They provide for the election of Judges by the Legislature, and of the Attorney-General by the people.

The per diem and mileage of the members have been paid to date.

Death of Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D. D.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. Y., Sunday, March 1.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. HOWE, D. D., for thirty years pastor of the First Reformed Church of this city, died at his residence this morning, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock, from the First Reformed Church of New-Brunswick.

Fire at Lock Haven, Penn.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 1.

A fire last night destroyed a part of Mr. BENJAMIN FREDERICK's block on Main-street, with their contents, and three stores. It also damaged the new Episcopal Church. Loss, $12,000; insured for $5,000.

Earthquake at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 1.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Victoria yesterday. The movement was from east to west.

Her British Majesty's ship *Reindeer* arrived at Victoria Feb. 27, from Panama.

Earthquake at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, March 1.

Our city was visited by quite an earthquake last evening, which lasted several seconds.

The Mayoralty of Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, March 1.

Mr. J. THOMAS SPRIGGS has been nominated by the Democrats, and Mr. ALRICK HUBBELL by the Republicans, for Mayor of Utica.

AMUSEMENTS.

The City Theatres.

The promised revival of Mr. LESTER WALLACK's play entitled "Rosedale," which was to have occurred at Wallack's Theatre this evening, has been postponed on account of the sudden indisposition of the author of the piece. Mr. WALLACK, it will be remembered with pleasure, figures most prominently in the cast. BUCKSTONE's comedy of "Married Life" is to be given this evening instead, and "Rosedale" will be brought out as soon as Mr. WALLACK shall have sufficiently recovered to enact his favorite character of *Elliot Grey*.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL enters upon the last week of her engagement at the Olympic Theatre to-night. For the past month the attendance upon her performances has been large and friendly every evening. The three plays that have filled that period will have the nights of the present week fairly divided between them: On Monday, Tuesday and Saturday "Fanchon" will be produced; on Wednesday and Thursday, "Little Barefoot;" on Friday, "The Pearl of Savoy;" and for the *matinée* on Saturday, "Little Barefoot" again—the liveliest of all her personations.

Changes are announced nowhere else except at the Bowery Theatre, where Mr. J. MORTIMER MURDOCH is to produce a new drama by JOHN WILKINS, Esq., entitled "The Green Hills of the Far West;" and at Banvard's Museum, where the drama is fostered by a commonwealth of amiable comedians, led by Mr. ALBAUGH and Miss MARY MITCHELL, and where "The Octoroon" will be played all the present week. This drama, by the way, one of the cleverest of Mr. BOUCICAULT's many works, has recently been reconstructed by its author, and is now being acted at the Princess Theatre, London, in three acts, as a prelude to "Arrah Na Pogue," which has also been reduced.

At the other places last week's programmes will be maintained. Mr. CHANFRAU will repeat "Sam" at the Broadway Theatre every evening and Saturday afternoon; "The White Fawn" will be continued likewise at Niblo's Garden, and Miss REIGNOLD's "Nobody's Daughter" will remain the particular attraction at the New-York Theatre. Mr. BARNUM finds that if "Uncle Tom" hasn't renewed his youth his visitors are anxious again to renew their acquaintance with him and *Little Eva* and *St. Clair*, and the rest, and so those old acquaintances are to be reproduced on the stage at the Museum every afternoon and evening for the present. Some interesting features will be incorporated in the regular programme of the New-York Circus this week. Prof. HUTCHINSON will introduce his troupe of acting dogs, and the amusing equine comedy entitled the "Jockey Club Races" will be given as the afterpiece at every performance. The panorama of "The Pilgrim," at Bunyan Hall, will continue as before.

Miss Kate Reignolds.

A piece called "Nobody's Daughter" is now being played at the New-York Theatre. It is derived from a novel of the sensational order, and is naturally more sensational than the source whence it is obtained. A narrative of five hundred pages is compressed into a play of fifty, and no "situation" missed. The story, it must be confessed, is told abruptly. A sort of intellectual policeman is constantly behind the actors, insisting that they "move on." The dialogue is not always relevant, and connection is entirely unthought of. Scenes are what the authors contemplate presenting, and to get at them everything has to be sacrificed. And these authors must be very important persons. They are not announced in the common way like TOM TAYLOR, CHARLES READE, &c., but in a special paragraph announcing that the management has been successful with them in negotiations for the revival of this celebrated sensational drama. The consequences which might have ensued had they failed in this important affair can be imagined—by people of very strong imagination. Usually an author has to negotiate with a manager, and it is decidedly an improved state of things when the manager has to negotiate with an author. We refer to this matter because it is evidently a step in the right direction. Next to hanging a publisher, the best thing is to bring a manager to a sense of his own miserable condition. Messrs. CHANDOS FULTON and FREDK. G. MAEDER have succeeded in doing so. But, after all, their piece is very wretched trash. It serves, however, one good purpose. It restores to the New-York stage a valuable and long-esteemed *artiste* in the person of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS. The lady plays three parts. They are not very distinctly contrasted, the difference being mainly in the matter of clothes, but the exigencies of the triple part compel Miss REIGNOLDS to remain on the stage, and her presence is a guarantee of amusement. She has that excellent thing in woman, a soft voice. It appeals to the listener instinctively and never disappoints him. Her movements are well-bred and sensible—two qualities that do not always go together. She has but little scope in this play for the exhibition of her real powers as an actress, but the interest of the plot is centered on her. She sustains it unflaggingly from beginning to end. Her manner is natural, quiet, impressive, and her elocution is so perfect that we cease to remember that it is art. We shall, we trust, have an opportunity of hearing Miss REYNOLDS in a more important class of work. Regular theatre-goers will remember her as one of the best actresses on the stage.

Operatic.

There were three *matinées* on Saturday, "Un Ballo" at the Academy, "Faust" at Pike's Opera House, and "Le Grande Duchesse" at the French Theatre. Mr. STRAKOSCH's season came to an end with VERDI's very pleasant opera. The company plays to-night in Philadelphia, and will return to New-York on the 17th of the present month. At Pike's Opera House "Ernani" will be given, for the *début* of Mme. AGATHA STATES, an American prima donna of the first rank, who has already made a success in Europe. The present week, by the way, will be an extremely busy one. There will be five evening performances and a *matinée*. At the Theatre Français nothing is required except the Grand Duchess, and her Highness will receive every night, except Saturday.

Readings.

The first of Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE's readings from SHAKESPEARE is announced for this evening, to be given at Steinway Hall. The tragedy of "Coriolanus" entire will be read. It is requested of visitors to Mrs. KEMBLE's entertainments that they be seated before the commencement of the readings.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Glory in Death—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Brooklyn, E. D.

Yesterday, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, Pastor of the New-England Church, Williamsburg, preached from the following text:

> "But ye are come unto Mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel."—Hebrews, xii.; 22, 23 and 24.

After a few introductory observations, the preacher said: All this inventory of blessings that exhibits so little of logical consecutiveness or rhetorical climax, but so much of warm, affectionate feeling, is not an account of the joys that we are hoping for by and by, but of those of which we are already in possession. The happiness and dignity of fellowship with that great company, who, in every land and age, have loved and served our Master, is not a thing of by and by—it is a thing of now. "Ye are come," already, "to Mount Zion." The companion of spotless angels is not to be waited for—"Ye are come," already into "the innumerable company" of those shining ones. And in going on to tell the inventory of his great possessions upon which he has already entered, he puts together, in a juxtaposition which almost startles us, the friendship of God, the companionship of glorified and perfected saints, the fellowship of Jesus Christ. Which of us would have dared to put these words in such an order, if the Holy Spirit himself had not so placed them before our eyes, as if the companionship of the saints in light was worthy to be compared with—to be set midway between the loving presence of the Father and of the Son. Death reveals, not removes. We did not know half a dozen years ago of the thousands of heroic spirits by which we were surrounded, but the crisis which called them forth presented a cause for them to espouse, their devotion to which made them glorious in death. Those who were classmates at college with THEODORE WINTHROP were suddenly called to look upon a life, which they had partly suspected of barrenness, as a great boon, and in his death saw a sacrifice which revealed the greatness of the hero and patriot. When his portfolio was opened it poured forth rich treasures of genius and learning, such as has added lustre to our literature and surrounded the memory of the author with a halo of glory which was not revealed in his lifetime. Mr. BACON then made special notice of the death of Mrs. CAROLINE E. DENNETT, daughter of Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, of the American Missionary Association, who died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st of February. A month ago in Jacksonville, he said, on the first Sunday in February, a bright, sunny day, there was a funeral that moved the whole town. A friend describes the scene as follows; For an hour before the funeral the people began to gather, and as the solemn procession marched along to the Presbyterian church the street was lined, and the large company followed the *cortège* to the church where she had stood so many times to teach those who now wept. The church was already filled, and the colored people crowded the aisles and gallery. For once there was no distinction, and more than half of the vast throng stood in the street while Rev. Mr. SWAIN preached a short sermon from the text, "To die is gain." After the sermon the invitation to view the face of the departed friend was responded to in a manner that made the scene solemnly impressive and touching. Slowly and silently that immense crowd filed one by one past the coffin, taking their last look; old gray haired men; some on crutches; little children with their mothers; strong men who had been taught by her how to read; indeed, the whole people who had been by her raised toward the truth, rose up to "call her blessed." It was on the following day that the widowed husband went forth alone to visit the grave, but the love of that multitude of the poor had been before him with their secret tokens of affection, and he wrote, "I have just returned from CARRIE's grave; I found it strewn with flowers and leaves." It was her usefulness at home in Williamsburg that was the school in which she was trained for that usefulness in the field of her mission. It was because her life, which perhaps we did not think of here as the life of a saint—it was because her life was saintly that her death was calm and happy and her rest is glorious. It is a rich church that has garnered in its history the record of such lives, crowned with such honors from God. Mrs. CLIFT, also of Williamsburg, who was a teacher of the freedmen at Savannah, has also died. "Her school was among the prettiest and best conducted it has been my fortune to see," is the testimony of an eye-witness. Mrs. DENNETT had been a teacher among the freedmen for three years, and since she was married in November, 1866, she labored among them "in season and out of season." Mr. BACON concluded by urging his people to be thankful for such remembrances, and from them learn to love those who were still with them. He also reminded them that present opportunities for usefulness were the most valuable, as they were the school to prepare them for greater ones which might be opened up in the future.

Church Discipline—Sermon by Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland.

Last evening, Dr. R. S. HOWLAND, preached a sermon at Trinity Church, entitled, "A Justification of the Principles Involved in the Canon on Parish Boundaries." His text was a part of the eleventh verse of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul, to the Thessalonians, "Study to be quiet and to do your own business." There were two questions, he said, which suggested themselves in connection with the subject which had lately been under consideration by the authorities of the Church. The first was whether a canon had been violated, and the second, whether the canon was a right and judicious law. With the first question he did not intend to meddle, as so doing would be contrary to the spirit of his text, and whatever he might have to say in reference to the canon itself he wished to be understood as considering the question in the abstract without intending to refer to individuals, or to pass judgment on any cases that had come or would come before the proper tribunal. He would say, in order to remove misapprehension, that nothing is said in the canon about the place of worship of any of their fellow-Christians. It was simply a question of discipline in their own community. The canon does not confer a privilege upon the clergy as a *caste*. Its rights are also exercised at times by wardens and vestrymen, as well as by the clergy. The clergyman must, by ecclesiastical authority, be appointed in a community, and be chosen by the voice of the people to administer to the service of the Gospel and represent their Church. The preacher then referred to the language of St. Paul, who declaims against the intrusion of other ministers upon his field. He then dwelt on the point that so long as any particular canon of the Church remained on the records as a law it should be observed as such. Some men who taught the Gospel sought their reward in the shape of popular applause, but those who worked quietly would receive their reward in the blessings of God, and as God has been said to be on the side of the strongest battalions so would it come that Christ would be on the side of those who faithfully strive to do quietly and "to do their own business."

The Way to Righteousness—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, taking for his text the words:

> "Wherefore, Oh King, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity."—*Daniel iv., 27.*

All would remember, he said, the familiar history of Daniel, who was carried into the presence of Nebuchadnezzar to interpret dreams troubling the monarch. The man of God did his work faithfully, and at its close he exhorted the King to repentance. He said, "Break off thy sins by righteousness." It was an exhortation to a particular method of reformation and repentance. In a religious country it was not possible for men to go on in a course of high-handed sin without checks, pauses, thoughtfulness and half-formed resolutions. In the things that were positively sinful men never had the consent of their own understanding; and even when men thought they had broken it, they found afterward they had not succeeded so with men's consciences. Men were being continually awakened—perpetually having calls to reformation, proceeding not only from themselves, but from various other causes. By the exhortation of friends people were made thoughtful, and brought to a consideration of their positions. But why was it, when men were censured so often, that those impulses came to so little; for it was a fact, of those who are called "few are chosen." Where one man turned to righteousness, there was a score of men who passed on and were punished. It was worthy inquiry, then, to contrast men and God's method of breaking off sin. Some men hoped to reform sinful lives by letting their sins run out. They treated them as children were often treated. But what might be true of measles would not do for sin. But as regarded perversity of moral affections, and resistance to moral good, there was no waiting for those to run out. Faults and irritableness might be got over, but these were surface evils. There were many men who dealt with their sinful courses by undervaluing the moral character of the evil. They did not believe it was as full of danger as men preached. They excused it. It was not possible for the imagination of man to estimate the final results of a career of sin, and to attempt to excuse it and palliate it would be only making the matter worse. Poison in the room may be mastered partially, but a poison without alarm was more dangerous than otherwise. A rattling serpent was not so dangerous as one without a rattle. What would be thought of a patient sick to the very vitals, who called a doctor and led him to believe the trouble was that he had strained his wrist, and asked for external application? What would be thought of such a patient who chuckled at the idea of deceiving the doctor? What would be thought of men who treated their clergyman in such a manner? He had seen men begin to be aroused by quickened moral sensibility—determined to reason down the danger of sin, masque their whole conduct, and hide it from themselves. There were men who never denied sin, and frequently spoke of themselves in a pitying way; they said it is not hateful, shameful or abhorred. Such men, when stirred up, hoped to escape from it. They did not hope to live and die so. It was the custom of lumber-men to cut the trees and haul them to streams, and pile them up, and hope when the stream would come, it would sweep them down. Men hoped to have their transgressions swept thus away, but what would do for logs would not do for men. There was no such thing as a revival of religion; that superseded a man's own agency. Sins should be broken off by righteousness. It was almost impossible to cure anything by direct assault. A bad temper might be gradually cured. The mind was made up of two poles to every faculty—one counteracting the other. Love was the cure for irritation and anger, but fire to fire would make the disease worse. A good life was the best way of overcoming crimes. He did not think it the best way to cure robbers by regularly attempting to drill it out of them. If a man were to watch himself he could not cure tendencies, but such a man could only be cured by resurrection of the whole moral nature. On for the cleansing influence of a higher life, which renewed men again in righteousness. Were there any present hoping a time may come. A time had come. The present was the best hour they had to begin life. Now begin anew. Why should men wrestle alone with their own infirmities when there was a God who would do what was asked. He advised them to become Christians, and not to trust their own unaided purposes.

City Evangelization.

The meeting of the friends of the various societies engaged in City evangelization at Irving Hall last evening was not very well attended, owing no doubt to the uncertainty of the weather, and the hall being very cold, the audience had an opportunity of enjoying a not overheated atmosphere. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY presided. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. MARKS. Rev. Dr. CROSBY stated the object of the meeting and what action gave place to it. He said it was one of a series to be held annually, from which a voice was to go out to the world that would inform all who were not with them that although the societies there represented were different in regard to many things, yet they were one in the determination to win this City for Christ.

Rev. Dr. MARKS, Secretary of the New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, said the ministers of his church had been led to consider their duty in presence of the fact that in this City there were 1,000,000 souls, of which there were only about 60,000 communicants in Evangelical Churches; that there were 60,000 children not in Sabbath-schools, and 40,000 not in the public schools, while there were 190,000 young men ever open to temptation. They determined to inaugurate a new work, and during the year past they had organized eleven churches, with a membership of about 700, and had twelve Sunday-schools, with 250 officers and teachers and 2,700 scholars.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York City Mission, made a statement of the past and present of that Mission, showing how successful its work had been so far.

W. RICHARDS, M. D., Vice-President of the Midnight Mission, gave a brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of that institution, showing that 77 young women have resided in the Mission House at different times; 17 are now inmates; of the whole number it is believed 55 have forever abandoned street life.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, in a brief address assumed that in all the societies represented at that meeting the object was the same, the temporal good and spiritual salvation of the poor. He presented in strong terms the suffering which at present prevailed throughout this City, involving hundreds of families in a condition bordering on despair. In one case that had been brought to his attention by a missionary, a child had starved to death, and that too in a city where there was so much luxury. Such a thing could not occur without the responsibility attaching somewhere.

Rev. C. D. FOSS said that more heroism—more devotion to duty was needed in the church, and it would be well if the military spirit was more abundant in the church militant, as they sometimes called it.

Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS said he believed in something more than mere Union talk; he believed in Union work, and he hoped that the people in the churches would be fired with the spirit of friendship for those around them who were without the means of existence almost, in many cases, and altogether without the means of grace.

The audience united in singing the Doxology, and the meeting was dismissed by Dr. CROSBY with a benediction.

The City Mission and Tract Society.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was held in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. EDDY's,) last evening. Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., President of the Society, conducted the exercises and gave an account of the operations of the Society during the years of its existence. The receipts the first year were but $231, of which $219 were expended, while in the year just closed the receipts were $22,002 35, contributed by 27 churches, of which a balance of $1,788 53 remained. Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, of Christ Church, (P. E.,) Secretary of the Society, read the annual report of the Executive Committee, giving an account of the work of the Society during the past year. More than 100,000 pages of tracts over the number distributed the year preceding were dispensed, 20 missionaries were employed, 981 Bibles and Testaments were distributed, 413 signatures to temperance pledges were obtained, 1,004 children were gathered into Sunday-schools and 117 into public schools, and the missionaries visited 33,939 families. After the report was read, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Z. EDDY, who was followed by Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York. The exercises were closed shortly after 9 o'clock, when the large audience dispersed, having been dismissed with the benediction.

Snow and Ice on the Side-Walks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the remarks you make on my note published in your paper to-day, I fear that I failed to convey the meaning which I desired. I have been a householder and taxpayer in this city for thirty-five years, and feel as much interest in the good government of it as any citizen, and wish to call attention to the fact that in the enforcement of the ordinance relating to the removal of snow and ice from the side-walks, no amount of care and attention to its requirements would seem to be sufficient to protect householders from suffering the penalties designed to be enforced against the careless and wilful. And I would now suggest that were householders to be notified of their alleged delinquencies the day or the day after the complaint is made against them, they would have a better opportunity to know whether the charge is just, or to disprove it if not so. As it is now, the notification is delayed for weeks, and sometimes months.

New-York, Feb. 29, 1868. AN OLD CITIZEN.

OBITUARY.

Louis II., King of Bavaria.

The telegraph announces the death, in the twenty-third year of his age, of LOUIS OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM, better known as LOUIS II., King of Bavaria. The late monarch was of the House of Wittelsbach, a Count Palatine of the Rhine, and a Duke of Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia. He was born at Nymphenbourg, in his father's kingdom, August 25, 1845, and succeeded to the Throne by the death of his father, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH II., on the 10th of March, 1864. During the time that elapsed between his accession to the sovereignty of Bavaria and his death, King LOUIS did not win a great reputation as a ruler. His best claims to remembrance rest upon the freaks into which he was led by an excessive partiality for RICHARD WAGNER, the composer of "Tannhauser" and of much "music of the future;" and also upon the liberality and indulgence he uniformly displayed toward all votaries of art. King LOUIS was a handsome and genial gentleman, whose loss will be particularly regretted in the social circles of Munich, in which city he dwelt and died. Prince OTHO WILLIAM LOUITPOLD ADALBERT WOLDEMAR, an only brother, aged 20 years, is to be his successor, and will bear the title of King OTHO.

Death of Ex-Gov. Dana, of Maine.

From the Portland Press, Feb. 29.

Advices from South America received yesterday, announce the death of Hon. JOHN W. DANA, near Rosario, which occurred on the 22d of December. Gov. DANA was a native of Fryeburg, and was Governor of this State from 1847 to 1850. In 1861 he was the Democratic candidate for the same office, but failed to obtain a majority of the Democratic votes. Subsequently he left this State and took up his residence in South America. He died of cholera. The circumstances of his death are rather peculiar.

Mrs. BARKER, wife of CLARK H. BARKER, Esq., of Rosario, S. A., and a native of this State, fearful of the cholera, which was raging at that place, retired into the country to the residence of Mrs. MCMILLAN, about six miles from the residence of Gov. DANA. She sent for the Governor to come and see her, he being an old acquaintance, and to take care of her as she was unwell. Gov. DANA obeyed the summons, and went to see Mrs. BARKER. While he was there Mrs. BARKER died, on the 21st of December, of cholera, and within forty-eight hours afterward Gov. DANA, Mrs. MCMILLAN and three other persons who had visited Mrs. BARKER, had followed her into the other world, all of them being stricken down with cholera.

Col. Yerger's Speech at the New-Orleans Democratic Meeting.

Influenced by the reports in reference to his speech at the recent Democratic mass meeting, in New-Orleans, Col. YERGER, of Mississippi, has published the following card:

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 24, 1868.

Col. J. O. Nixon, Editor New-Orleans Crescent:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to several erroneous reports of the remarks made by me at the mass meeting in your city on the 15th inst. Among them I find the following in the New-Orleans *Republican* of the 16th inst.:

> "They are not Egyptians or Abyssinians, they are Africans; and rather than submit to let them rule over us—they, who only a short time ago were our property, I am ready to wade again in human blood.—*Speech of Col. E. M. Yerger, at the St. Charles Theatre, Feb. 15, 1868.*"

Those who know me, I feel assured, will not credit so ridiculous a report; but in order that my language may not be used, or rather abused, to serve as an instrument to aid in the wicked designs of the Radicals, it is my duty to the country, and in justice to my own reputation, to correct the above notice. I said nothing about "wading in human blood;" I did say, substantially, that "I hoped never again to witness the renewal of civil strife, but if we were to become the slaves of slaves; if all the landmarks of civil liberty were to be swept away; if the Union as our fathers formed it was to be sundered; if anarchy and tyranny should reign instead of constitutional law and legitimate government; if our wives and children were thus made desolate, homeless and destitute, then it would be our duty to resist to the last extremity, and in such case the revolution would go out as it came in—in blood." I appeal to the thousands who heard me as to the correct version of my remarks; and now, in reiterating the sentiments I then expressed, I indulge the belief that they are echoed in the heart of every honest and patriotic citizen in the country. Tyranny is a coward, and advances or retires as it is met with pusillanimity, or resisted with manhood.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. YERGER.

Shooting and Lynching in Texas.

We copy from the Galveston *News* of the 19th: "The *Texas Ranger* says D. MCKINNEY, lately from Austin, shot CLAY SEARCY, Esq., of Anderson, in Navasota on the 13th. MCKINNEY is reported to be a desperado, and the *Ranger* says he behaved in an outrageous manner toward SEARCY before shooting him. During the preceding part of the same day he had drawn his pistol on several barkeepers for refusing to furnish him liquor without pay. SEARCY was not killed, but we presume he cannot recover. MCKINNEY was sent to jail at Anderson. The *Ranger* tells the sequel:

> Mayor JONES sent a party to Anderson to bring down MCKINNEY for trial. On the way back with the prisoner, in a strip of woods, the guard was halted by a crowd of sixty armed men. They were ordered to lay down their arms and give up the prisoner. When the guard remonstrated, they were ordered peremptorily to hush up. The men were all disguised and blackened, and all spoke in broken English and Dutch. MCKINNEY was hung to a limb, and the rope or limb broke and he fell down. He was then tied securely and hung over ten feet high, and left hanging."

Attempted Wife-Murder in Troy—Narrow Escape of the Woman.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 29.

Last evening a young man named DAVID L. BROWN, residing at the corner of Jacob and Ninth streets, attempted the murder of his wife by plunging a knife into her bosom during a freak of madness, induced by intemperance and the declared intention of Mrs. BROWN to leave her husband forever. It seems they have not lived happily for some time, BROWN having treated his wife very harshly. BROWN had been drinking during the day, and went home full of rage and rum. Entering the house he took out his knife, cut the pictures from the wall, and threw them into the stove. He then smashed the little mantle ornaments in the room, and was threatening destruction to the furniture generally, when Mrs. BROWN went down stairs to obtain assistance from the family below to quiet or eject the husband. Upon her return as she entered the room BROWN approached her, and struck at her with the knife, the weapon fortunately striking the whalebone in her corset, which warded the blow off, else the blade would have penetrated the heart. As it was the knife inflicted a severe wound—so much so as to lead to serious apprehensions for the life of the wounded woman last evening, internal hemorrhage having set in. To-day the patient is some better, and the hope is now expressed that she will recover. BROWN was taken into custody and lodged in the station-house. This morning he was brought before Justice DONOHUE for examination, but was remanded to jail to await the result of his wife's injuries. BROWN is one of three brothers, all of whom are now in prison. WALTER BROWN, one of the number, was recently sent to State-prison from New-York for a period of fifteen years, on a charge of highway robbery. The other brother, JAMES, was recently sent from Baltimore to the Maryland State-prison for ten years. He was convicted of being engaged in a fifteen thousand dollar robbery.

Wooden Pavement.

> We have lived to see the fair trial of every form of wooden pavement thus far submitted to public inspection, and can pronounce them, one and all, an entire failure, as far as applied to streets where there is a heavy traffic on loaded wheels. No intelligent disinterested citizen would willingly select such a pavement at his own proper expense. Where the names of property owners have been obtained in indorsement of a wooden pavement, it has been through corrupt influences or open misrepresentation. Many have thus thoughtlessly yielded to the importunities of interested parties and signed for a wooden pavement, who will live to regret it. We see a notice that one of these humbugs, the Nicholson pavement, is to be laid in Pearl-street, partially at the expense of the proprietors of this paper. We can only say that this, if true, is an imposition, against which we enter our earnest protest.

The above article, cut from the *Journal of Commerce* of the 22d inst., contains errors which I feel compelled to correct. I have advocated the Nicholson pavement, and continue to advocate it. Yet I claim for myself some degree of "intelligence." I have also "selected" the Nicholson pavement, and without "corrupt influences."

As agent of a very large property-owner on Broad and New streets and Exchange-place, I have given my name "in indorsement of a wooden pavement," (the Nicholson pavement,) on the streets above named, and I have in every instance given it, but not, as you say, "through corrupt influences or open misrepresentation."

I sought the agents of the Nicholson pavement before they sought me, and before they had paved a single street in this City with their pavement, and urged them to obtain contracts to put their pavement on the streets above named, and the only interest that I or the person that I represented, then, now or ever had in the Nicholson pavement or patent was to have the best pavement that has ever yet been invented put down in front of the said property, and to pay the pro rata of cost of the same whenever properly assessed and presented for payment.

My further and important reason for so strongly advocating the use of the Nicholson pavement in this City (or any other city) is that I have "lived to see" and have seen the Nicholson pavement used for six or eight years, and on streets where the traffic was enormous, and on "streets where there was a heavy traffic on loaded wheels," and, at the expiration of the said time, retained a firmer foundation and a more perfect surface, and at a comparatively trifling cost for repairs, than any other kind of pavement ever used that had received similar hard service and usage. Aside from the above facts, the Nicholson pavement should be demanded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and any one who has a spark of humanity and a desire for the public good in his heart, for a horse on the Nicholson pavement is always sure of his footing, and does not have to use his one-horse power to do the work that is expected and required of him to do, and from two to three-horse power in addition in straining his nerves and muscles to the utmost degree in trying to keep his footing and a perpendicular position.

Were Broadway paved with the Nicholson pavement, in place of stone, it would pay for its cost twice over in less than five years' time in the saving of horses. This can be seen and demonstrated by and to the satisfaction of any one that is not morally and physically blind, by visiting Broadway and Mercer-street on any day when these streets are free from snow and ice, and witness with what ease and comfort horses take their loads over the Nicholson pavement on Mercer-street, and with what distress they stagger, fall and die in trying to take the same load over the Broadway stone pavement.

WATSON MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 29) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Many suffer from coughs and cold. They should use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—[*Advertisement.*]

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"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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No. 22 John-st

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 29, SARAH LOUISE BELL, only daughter of Daniel B. and Sarah Honeywell Bell, aged 14 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRYAN.—On Friday evening, Feb. 28, DAVID, youngest son of John A. and Susan W. Bryan, aged 3 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, at Irvington, on Monday, March 2, at 3:20 P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2, and returning, leaves Irvington at 4:50.

BELCHER.—In Orange Valley, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 29, WILLIAM BELCHER, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, W. L. De Grauw, at Orange Valley, on Monday, March 2, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M.

DUNHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, THOMAS DUNHAM, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square and East 16th-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the deceased, members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the New-York Marine Society, and of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, are respectfully invited to attend.

GAMBLE.—On Friday, Feb. 28, MARY E., wife of Robert Gamble, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 54th-st., on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 29, JESSIE HUNTER, daughter of Wm. R. and Kate A. Hunter, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

Funeral on Monday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, Washington-av., corner of Gates.

JANVIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, CORA E. MATHER, wife of Francis D. Janvier, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 260 Sackett-st., on Monday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKER.—On Friday, Feb. 28, JAMES B. KIRKER, at the residence of his mother, No. 175 Henry-st., New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late brother, Edward Dunnigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. Teresa's Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers sts., New-York, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated. His remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KEITH.—On Sunday morning, March 1, of diphtheria, CARRIE W., youngest daughter of Minor and Emily Keith, aged 5 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, corner Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 29, CHARITY B. KNAPP, daughter of the late Joshua Knapp, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral service Monday afternoon, at the residence of her nephew, N. A. Knapp, No. 110 East 26th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday morning.

LAW.—On Saturday, Feb. 29, MARY ELLEN, infant daughter of Charles R. and Mary J. Law, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

"She is not lost, but gone before."

LEA.—The funeral service of KATE, daughter of James M. and M. Caroline Lea, will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 104 (old number) West 37th-st.

MONTGOMERY.—On Sunday, March 1, MARIA MONTGOMERY, in the 93d year of her age, widow of Hon. John Montgomery, of Maryland, and daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, of the Revolutionary Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NALL.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 28, JAMES JAFFRAY and HENRY WINFIELD, aged 13 days, children of Isabella F. and James Nall, Jr.

Remains taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, March 1, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, George R. Sprague and John H. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

VAN MATER.—At Holmdel, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, HULDAH H. VAN MATER, daughter of the late Joseph H. Van Mater.

WEISS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 1, FREDERICK WM. WEISS, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 279 Pacific-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT

By GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—STATISTICS SHOW that from twelve to fifteen persons die of consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and in New-York by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER,

ENTITLED

THE DEAD HEART,

BY

MISS DUPUY,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

NOW READY.

The hero and heroine of this charming story are two of the most interesting persons whose history we have ever read. THE DEAD HEART is a really fascinating story.

From the Evening Telegram.

GRANT'S LIFE IN THE LEDGER.

The early life of Gen. GRANT, the first portion of which was published in the last number of Bonner's LEDGER, promises to be one of the most interesting pieces of personal history ever given to the world. All circumstances invest it with peculiar value. It is to be a record of what he was as a boy, who as a man has become the foremost figure in the Republic. Rising by innate force from the man of the people, a very type of the manhood of the nation, all can readily see what GRANT is now. But what was he before? How did he grow to be a man of this character; by what steps did he rise; what were his peculiarities as a youth? These are the natural inquiries of that laudable curiosity that all feel to trace the less known career of any great man. And these questions this biography answers. Written by his father in a spirit of fatherly pride, it comes by good authority, and comes in a straightforward direct style that is full of the charm of simplicity and evident truth.

Mr. Bonner has earned the gratitude of the public in what he has already done with the LEDGER. His system of catering to the readers on a plan that cultivates a good taste in literature, rather than panders to a bad one, is worthy of all praise, and is as uncommon as it has been successful. He has thus far drawn into his columns the intellectual efforts of men whom the people are always ready to hear from; and his securing a novel from Mr. Beecher, a biography from Mr. Greeley, and finally and best of all, this most interesting and remarkable life of our greatest hero, are so many monuments of the skill, tact, judgment and enterprise with which he conducts the best of all papers in the world of its class.

NEWSDEALERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
TAKE NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
NOS. 21 AND 22 ANN-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Are forwarding newspapers and periodicals to all parts of the country on more liberal terms than has ever before been done, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all their customers. Their facilities for supplying the largest wholesale as well as the smallest retail dealers early, promptly and at the very lowest rates, cannot be surpassed. Their present large trade and the heavy capital at their command is the best guarantee of success and stability.

GEO. I. TYRON, President,
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Treasurer,
THOS. W. TIMPSON, Superintendent.

Trade list furnished on application.

DIAMONDS, PINS AND RINGS

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO THE WEAK, THE WORN, AND the weary, the Editor of the Boston *Recorder* says: "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor."

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MOST REMARKABLE BOOK.
FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
ELDER JACOB KNAPP,
THE GREAT REVIVALIST.

One vol., 12mo. with a steel-plate likeness of Elder Knapp. Price $1 75.
(Will be ready Wednesday, March 4.)

Elder Knapp is one of the most remarkable and original men who have ever acted as an evangelist. The story of his life, and most wonderful success in the sphere to which he devoted himself, as narrated by himself, will have a deep interest to thousands of people. Wherever he traveled, thousands and hundreds of thousands waited on his ministry.

During the first few years of his labors, over one hundred thousand converts were added to the church as the result of his ministry, after which he desisted from any further account of his converts. "Posterity will speak of Elder Knapp as the pioneer and champion of modern evangelism."

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
READINGS FOR LENT.

"READINGS FOR EVERY DAY IN LENT," selected from the writings of Jeremy Taylor, by Miss Sewell. 1 vol. 16mo. cloth extra, beveled boards, red edges. $1 25.

For sale by all prominent booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new bonds of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 29, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 70 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to incur loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	
		$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, worth over $1,500,000)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,800 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N.Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N.Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
10,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
50,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	57,500 00	
28,000 U.S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
300,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, {more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest} $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

MISSOURI COUPONS
Bought and Sold by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

IOWA BONDS—CITY AND COUNTY—PURchased at highest market price. Apply to GEO. B. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 48.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investments in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

January 1st, 1868.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
ABM. DUBOIS, M. D., Med. Ex.
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., Assistant.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

For premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,694,995 14	
For Interest and Rents	242,268 91	
For Interest and Rents Accrued	42,096 13	
		$1,979,360 18
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$400,181 75	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	257,725 32	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	295,697 60	
		$953,604 67
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$53,016 07	
Bonds and Mortgages	880,255 00	
Loans on Policies in force	1,709,428 42	
[The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $2,101,500.]		
United States and New-York State Stocks	719,753 20	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	596,799 63	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	380,425 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $429,567 00.]		
Interest accrued to date and all other property	52,096 13	
		$4,391,778 45

Advantages to Insurers:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,500	1,082	2,348	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,718	10,218
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N.Y., General Agent for Northern New-York.
R. J. BALL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York.
L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,129 18
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

QUEENS COUNTY.—INTEREST—THE INterest due March 1, on the Bonds of Queens County; also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHAS. L. ROE, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.
JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due 1st of March next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 1st proximo.
B. E. SMITH, President.

$20,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE, on a first-class brown-stone house in the City, worth $45,000; interest 8 per cent. Principals only address J. F. L., Station D, for three days.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on presentation, on and after that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	110	110¼	5-20 C., '67	106⅝	107
Coupon 1881	110	110¼	10-40 Reg.	100¾	101
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106⅝	10-40 Coupon	104¼	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅞	110	Gold	141⅜	141½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107¾	June 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	July 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 C. '65, Jan.Jul.	106⅝	106⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES [illegible] Credited or [illegible] at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,546,850 67.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COAL-YARD, IN BROOKLYN, in complete order, stocked with everything necessary; first-class location, and good trade. Apply at 21 William-st., room 14, from 11 to 1 P. M. Terms liberal.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible], on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The Summer session will open March 12. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method, for twenty private lessons, at No. 228 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

DR. RICHARDS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL, for twelve boys, 47 miles from the City, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, New-York, five miles east of Peekskill, reopens March 16. For particulars send for circular.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A family school, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars apply to Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 252 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS AN INVALID, desires a situation as visiting governess in a gentleman's family; she is in full communion with the Episcopal Church, is the daughter of a clergyman, and feels confident of being able to impart a thorough education to the children who may be committed to her care. Address H. M., Box No. 5,528 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

10 BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT AUCTION.

HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,

Office, No. 27 Mercer-st.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 6, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
The Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
TEN THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST 62D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., NOS.
333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349 and 351.

Lots, 17x100.5; Houses, 17x40. All the Modern Improvements. Hot and Cold Water, Heater, Grates, Speaking-tubes and Bells.

HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY FOR INSPECTION

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction

On TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity buildings,) New-York, the lease of the lot, together with the five-story brick building No. 74 Robinson-st., between Washington and West sts. Building is in good order, has gas throughout, and contains a 35-horse power boiler (new.) Lot is leased from Rhinelander estate, has 17 years to run from May 1, 1868, at ground rent of $600 per annum and taxes. At the expiration of the lease the building will belong to the party that buys it at present sale. Size, 23x98; terms easy.

For information, &c., apply to JOHN McGOVERN, No. 156 West-st., any time before day of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.; Offices No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock,
At the VERANDAH HOTEL, corner Crosby and Houston sts., (late residence of the "Black Crook,") the entire contents of the above hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, enameled cottage suites, sofas, wardrobes, extension tables, chairs, feather beds, best curled hair and straw mattresses, a fine lot of blankets and bedding, never used; towels, napkins, &c.; also general assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 2, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:
1,528 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,249 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Maria*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 27 STUYVESANT-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

STUYVESANT-ST.—The five-story English-basement brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., and known as No. 27. The house is 32 feet deep, and has modern improvements. The furnace and range are new, and plumbing work lately overhauled. Possession May 1.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHEAST corner of Prince and Wooster sts., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PRINCE-ST.—The lot of land, with the 2½-story brick front store and dwelling on the front, and 2½-story brick house on the rear thereof, situated on the northeast corner of Prince and Wooster sts., and known as No. 125 Prince-st. and 132 Wooster-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 112 2D-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

2D-PLACE.—The four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot situate on the south side of 2d-place, between Smith and Court sts., known as No. 112. The house is 16.2x50, has all the modern improvements, and is in a first-class neighborhood, and about ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; lot 135 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 300 PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

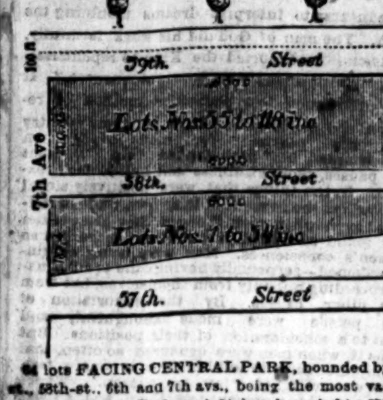
PEARL-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, situate on the west side of Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, and known as No. 300 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

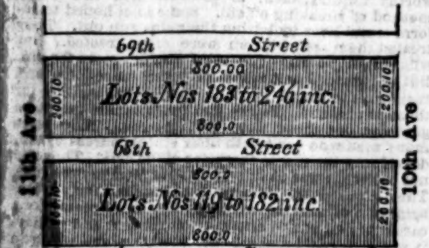
EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION,

BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN.

246 VALUABLE LOTS ON



64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.



64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x60, with party walls, lot 25x91.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to
C. J. & E. DE WITT,
ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

EDWD. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
"HONE HOUSE."

The stock, fixtures and furniture of the above well-known hotel, situated at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting in part of handsome bar-room fixtures, very richly framed French plate mirrors, Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, elegant vases, splendid oil-paintings, rare old wines, brandies and ales, together with all the furniture, cut glass and silver ware, gas fixtures, beds and bed linen.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON
will sell
On MONDAY NEXT,
the 2d day of March,
at 11 o'clock,
all the stock and superior liquors, consisting of very CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES AND ALES, such as the "HONE HOUSE" has been so long and favorably known to possess.

Two very large and richly-framed French plate mirrors, 120x72 inches each; four of Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, with cues and fixtures complete; fine oil paintings, richly-carved cut glass and silver ware, handsome mahogany counters, gas fixtures, &c., together with all the furniture, beds and bed linens, blankets, carpets, shades, curtains, and other articles too numerous to detail.

Also, the fixtures of the restaurant.

Catalogues at
Auctioneer's Office,
Room D, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway,
Trinity Building.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a superb collection of Standard Books, choice, rare, valuable and scarce WORKS OF ART, in the most elegant and unique bindings, seldom or never before offered at auction. The attention of the public is especially called to this opportunity of adding superb books to their libraries, as the sale will positively be made WITHOUT RESERVE.

On exhibition, WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on day of sale till 6 P. M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known
"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"
601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 74 ROBINSON-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York;

ROBINSON-ST.—The lease of the lot, together with the five-story brick building No. 74 Robinson-street, between Washington and West sts. Building is in good order, has gas throughout, and contains a thirty-five horse power boiler. Lot is leased from Rhinelander estate, has 17 years to run from May 1, 1868, at ground rent of $600 per annum and taxes. Size, 23x98.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 350 Canal-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

CANAL-ST.—The valuable three-story brick building, No. 350 Canal-st., south side, 51 feet west of Church-st.; lot 25.7 front, 25 feet rear, 52.4 east side, 57.10 west side; adjoins Church-st. property on the rear; possession May 1, 1868.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE LOTS ON 141ST-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 141ST-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x99.11. These lots are even with the grade and free from rock.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE—NO. 127 MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of T. A. Morison and Gerritt Smith, Executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable six-story and basement brick store No. 127 Maiden-lane, running through to No. 11 Fletcher-st. Size, 19.9x82.4. Possession, May 1, 1868.

Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND SOUTHeast corner Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the Church edifice thereon, on the southeasterly corner of Cortlandt-alley and Walker-st., 75x100 feet. The above is only 175 feet east of Broadway and in the midst of first-class stores.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED, VACANT AND water fronts in Brooklyn will be sold on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.

Part of the Bowne estate, consisting of 64 houses and lots, and vacant lots on Main, Washington, Water, Plymouth, Nassau, Sackett, Huntington, Seventh and Smith sts., Hudson, Flushing and Vanderbilt avs.; and on Gowanus Canal, in 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th and 20th Wards, Brooklyn.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JAMES-ST. AND NEW BOWERY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

JAMES-ST.—The three-story and basement brick building situate on east side of James-st., extending through to and fronting on the New Bowery. Has vaults under the sidewalk.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The stock and fixtures of Owen H. Kelly's jewelry store, No. 193 6th-av., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, on the premises. By order of
HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $3 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. BUTLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 252 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of B. F. Carver & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CHAMBERS, residing in East Chester, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGO WACHSCHLAGER and EDWARD PALMIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK LEVINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 8, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. HEISER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris D. Myers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VERMEULE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John D. Vermeule, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Hoffmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel A. Beekman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.
f24-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jose A. Pesant and Emilio Puig, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f17-law3wM*
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OKELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Okell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, Whiteplains, in the State of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f17-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. BALLOU, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry S. Ballou, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1868.
f17-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILANDER W. STEBBINS, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Philander W. Stebbins, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868.
f17-law3wM*
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER FINCK, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Finck, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Jersey City, Feb. 12, 1868.
f17-law3wM*
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN BOUTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. QUINAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lennep & Quinan, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORRIN H. CROSBY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
Dated FEB. 28, 1868.
as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES ABRAHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEON D. WALTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE SCOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON ZEMANSKY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 93 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoice of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address
A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD MARSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard Marsh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.
f17-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. FIELD, Jr.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of February A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert M. Field, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f17-law3wM*
JOHN H. JOHNSTON, Assignee,
No. 150 Bowery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. ROGERS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Rogers, of Cold Spring, in the County of Putnam and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.
f24-law3wM
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868.
mh2-law3wM*
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman a situation as child's nurse; has much experience in the care of infants, and understands raising them by hand; has six years' reference from her former place. Call for two days at 343 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, washer and ironer, a situation; no objection to the country; has first-class City reference; wages $12; is willing and obliging. Apply in Office No. 508 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook for a private family; is used to every style of fancy cooking; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, or would do general housework; is a good laundress; good City reference; would go to the country, if required. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as cook (no washing;) understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Northern German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hair dressing; has good City references. Can be seen at the French Agency, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECommended German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, to go out by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for a permanent situation for the Summer; has the best of references for City or country. Call for two days in the millinery-store, No. 374 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery, linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country for the coming Summer. Call at No. 298 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or would take charge of grown children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who has taken the entire care of infants many years; is most reliable to take charge of the nursery, or wait on an invalid lady; would assist with housekeeping; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, American, English, Irish, German, Scotch, &c., for the best families, City or country; nurses, ladies' maids, cooks, waiters, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman as dressmaker; understands her business fully, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 52 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, with the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to private boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City, by a Protestant cook, washer and ironer; would take the place of laundress; can flute; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 33d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to assist in the washing if required; can make all kinds of pastry and bread; good City references. Apply at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as laundress; is capable; understands French fluting, &c.; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Frenchwoman as thorough cook; French or English good baker, &c.; good references; go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; is a thorough seamstress. Call for two days, or address 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 244 East 30th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE EAST, who has had charge of the household of a gentleman, wishes to find a similar situation, or as lady's companion; best of reference given. Address Box No. 4,629 Post-office for particulars.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, 19 years of age; is a first-class driver and groom; experience in the old country as above as his papers can certify; has driven and ridden postillion in the City of Dublin for four years as his papers can certify; was brought up with horses from his infancy; will be found a useful man to any gentleman requiring his services; would ride after a lady; is of light weight. Can be seen at Mr. Harnett's livery stable until finally engaged. No. 17 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Ask for BROWNE.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; has had long experience, and can give satisfaction as to ability, &c.; fully understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, pleasure-grounds, vegetable garden, &c., &c.; terms $[illegible] per month and privileges. Address or apply to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, second door from 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; married man, with small incumberance; understands the care and management of greenhouse and grapery, fruit trees and vegetables, and requires a place; the best of reference can be given by my present employer. Call on or address, at No. 175 Broadway, Mr. Cornish, or on Mr. Conlin, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy, having taken the premium for butter the last two years; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; good references. Address A. B. C., care Mr. John McCombs, Room No. 16 No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man without children, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses and graperies, fruits and vegetables; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address E. L. or C. L. CORNISH, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, New-York, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as waiter, or waiter and valet; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of references; no objection to leave the City. Call on or address for three days, WILSON, No. 141 8th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young married Scotchman, one who perfectly understands the business in all its various branches; has 8 years' experience in this country, and can show good references from his last employer. Address, for one day, J. P., gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a German, who understands the care of a greenhouse; has good reference. Can be seen at Bridgeman's, Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., on Tuesday, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman a situation as coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; has the best of reference; City or country. Address C., Room 53 Frankfort House, corner William-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees. Address Alfred Edwards, Florist, Hudson-av., New-Jersey, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant married man who refers to his last employer, N. Carpenter, Esq., No. 240 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 5, with whom he has lived for the last eight years.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married Englishman without incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches; can produce first-class City reference. Call or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; those who have glass, and require the services of a competent gardener, will find him a desirable man. Call or address J. C., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE steady man as private waiter or indoor servant; understands his business; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may call on M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable colored man; has 10 years' reference from his last employer. Address S. RICHARDS, No. 40 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,588 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEREOTYPER OR ELECTROtyper of book work. Address, stating references and salary required for a permanent situation in Philadelphia; also, state if applicant has necessary machinery. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 2,008 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS are wanted to fill places now vacant at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, and girls for general housework.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, a smart, active lad about 17 years of age, must reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting and with references, Box No. 228 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)...........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA...........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA...........WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP...........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax).............MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8

Chief cabin passage.......$130
Second cabin passage.......80

TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO...........March 12
TARIFA...........March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...........$80 Gold.
Steerage...........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.............SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND FLORIDA PORTS—TUESDAY, March 3, 1868—Steamship ASHLAND, 1,000 tons, Capt. CROWELL, will sail as above from Pier No. 11 North River, TUESDAY, March 3, at 4 P. M. Bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with South Carolina Railroad and by steamers to Florida Ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office of
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, FRIDAY, March 13.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and to Florida ports.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY and THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and Petersburg.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $216 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 45 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..............Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..............Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:45.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3:40 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:45, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, [illegible] 6th-av., bet. 25th and 26th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TAMMANY HALL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The two five-story commodious brown-stone dwellings Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall and Academy of Music, will be let or leased to responsible and respectable parties. These houses are [illegible] feet front and [illegible] feet deep, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union-place, are well calculated for a respectable restaurant on the Maison Doree plan. The lots are 103 feet 10 inches in depth on the westerly side, and 112 feet deep on the easterly side, on which might be erected a large hall. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE office, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery, established fifteen years; selling, letting, collecting, insurance, interest, taxes, and repairs carefully attended to, and returns promptly made; satisfactory references [illegible] owners of property in this section are referred to [illegible].

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, A retail and wholesale [illegible] business [illegible] goods store, [illegible] only first-class customers. For particulars apply, by mail, to J. O., Box No. 1,190 General Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Broadway, Greene, Laurens, Bleecker, Grand and Howard streets, Bowery, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with all or portion of new and elegant furniture. Apply at No. 54 West 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS City property for a good farm, well located on the Hudson River preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,079, giving particulars.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house No. 4 West 29th-st., with or without furniture. Apply on premises, or to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, in St. Marks-place, between 1st and 2d avs.; in fair condition; at $21,000; possession 1st May. Inquire HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT brick houses, 2d-av., between 4th and 7th sts.; $22,000 each. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-AV., NEAR WAVERLEY-place, a three-story brick house, about 22x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 201 Lexington-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

Eight four-story and basement stores, 50 feet deep; lots 112 deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., will be sold low so that interest on purchase will be only about half the rent and nearly all may remain on mortgage; will sell one or all. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1.

BROOKLYN STORE PROPERTY—BEST location in that city, No. 309 Fulton-st., running through to Washington-st., four-story marble store and dwelling, to be sold at auction March 3, 1868, by J. COLE, at Phenix Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.

have for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

Bergen Point, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	$6,500
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots	4,300
Cranford, cottage, 5 rooms, 5 lots	3,000
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	3,800
Westfield, house, 7 rooms, (large,) 15 acres	7,000
Scotch Plains, house, 5 rooms, barn, 14 acres	4,500
Plainfield, house, 9 rooms, 15 acres	8,100
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 3 lots	3,000
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre	4,000
Newmarket, house, 8 rooms, 1 acre	6,000
Somerville, house, 7 rooms, 3 acres	2,500
Whitehouse, house, 5 rooms, barn, 17 acres	3,000

Descriptive list issued March 1.

AT DANBURY, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence for sale, nearly new; gas and water throughout; large dwelling, outbuildings, garden and lawn; fruit and shade trees in excellent order, and is one of the most desirable in the State; surrounded by refined society, schools, churches and stores; located on Main-st. (150 feet wide;) three minutes' walk from railroad station, sixty miles from New-York. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat, situated three minutes from station on a prominent corner; house contains ten rooms; furnace, marble mantels and gas, good stable, grounds comprise nearly an acre very nicely improved, with abundance of young evergreen and fruit trees; house and grounds in perfect order; $13,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st. Descriptive list issued March 1.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and half an acre of ground, beautifully laid out; fine stable; five minutes' walk from ferry; price, with furniture, $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

SEVEN LOTS AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—High ground, splendidly located, eight minutes from depot, cheap, cash or trade. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale, near the ferry in Jersey City, four lots; large brick factory; cheap. D. LOSERE, 308 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partially furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY Seat, with four acres of land, situated on Riverroad, will be sold very much less than value by
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDsome residence in Newtown, L. I.; one hour from City Hall; $6,000 on mortgage if desired. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE BElow 20th-st.; good location. Address A., Box No. 130, Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED house, in good order and location, for a small family. Also, the upper half of a house conveniently arranged for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; location in the IXth Ward or below 35th-st., west side; rent about $1,000 and $500 respectively. Address or apply to K. and F., foot Jane-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY want an unfurnished or partially furnished house, between 5th and 6th avs., below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,800. Address H. W. S., Nos. 24 and 26 Murray-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.

The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 3[illegible] feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabins and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.

The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

TO LET
all the spacious and well-lighted lofts in the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,
corner Hudson and Jay sts.;
FOUR FLOORS, 100x150;
will be let as an entirety, or to two houses.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET,
NO. [illegible] PARK-PLACE.

The south half of store No. [illegible] Park-place; first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 29 by 175½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway. Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET.

The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 195 and 197 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.

To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent [illegible]. Apply to
J. B. DICKINSON, No. 29 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 2[illegible] Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, FURnished, from April 1, for six months or longer; horses, carriages, cows and poultry if wanted; ice-house filled; quantity of all kinds of fruit; splendid vegetable garden; this is one of the finest and most healthy country seats on the Hudson, in full view of Catskill Mountains, river and magnificent eastern view. For further particulars apply to COVELL & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (OR WOULD SELL,) IN Westport, Conn., from April 1, the desirable house next to the Church of the Holy Trinity; village very healthy; fine churches, good schools and stores. Price [illegible] per month, or [illegible] per year. Apply to EDWARD [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, from [illegible] to [illegible] o'clock P. M., or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 268, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and full attic brown-stone house (20x47, lot 100) completely furnished; house and furniture new and very desirable; within one block of Dr. Cuyler's Church. Apply to the owner at No. 23 William-st., Room No. 14, from 11 to 1 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 350 East 57th-st., three story and basement; all modern improvements; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 499 8th-av., between 35th and 34th sts.; four stories in height, and 25x50 feet, with large extension; no better place for business on the avenue. Apply to McCAHILL & SMITH, No. 454 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $5,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, HOUSE NO. 215 East 14th-st., containing 16 rooms. Inquire of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 3, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE No. 49 CATHArine-st., occupied by Lord & Taylor over thirty years, and one of the best dry-goods stands in the City. Inquire of AND. CARRIGAN, No. 68 5th-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT HEMPstead, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the depot; rent, $800. Apply to DANNA & BROTHER, lumber yard foot of Broome-st., East River.

STEAM POWER—SPLENDID ROOMS CORner Centre and Howard sts., 50x60, also 25x50, heated with steam. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very desirable brown-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, A fine loft and office. M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 7[illegible] Post-office.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO EXchange for improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, 269 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.

Organs to rent.

WANTED—FOR A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Brooklyn, an organist; also, the several members of a quartette choir. Address Box No. 1,997, N. Y. Post-office, stating references and terms.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 30,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOTELS.

THE ASTOR HOUSE WILL BE CLOSED for repairs on Wednesday, March 4.
C. A. STETSON & SONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director

MONDAY, March 2,
FIFTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

First appearance in New-York of the American Prima Donna, MME. AGATHA STATES.

After her most successful debut in Italian opera in Paris and Florence. On this occasion will be performed Verdi's popular opera,

ERNANI,
with the following artists:
MADAME AGATHA STATES,
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, Donizetti's favorite opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNY.

The only performance with this great cast:
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
MME. TESTA,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI and SIGNOR RONCONI,
in his great Tragic part.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, PAREPA-ROSA NIGHT, and the last appearance but two of this great artist, on which occasion will be performed
FRA DIAVOLO,
WITH AN IMMENSE CAST.

The sale of tickets will commence this morning.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

PROLONGED TRIUMPH
of the
MOST POPULAR OPERA OF THE AGE!
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which receives the unqualified admiration of
FASHIONABLE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
It will be repeated for the
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH TIME
MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess		Mlle. TOSTEE	
Fritz	M. GUFFROY	Gen. Boum	DUCHESNE
Prince Paul	LEDUC	Baron Puck	LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog	WALTER	Nepomuc	MOSIER
Wanda		Mlle. DE FELCOURT	

All the seats will be reserved at the
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEES ON SATURDAYS.

Tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the box-office, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Pond's, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS!

[illegible]
THE INAUGURAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
In the large hall, Cooper Union.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will give the opening address.

OSCAR M. NEWELL, the brilliant American pianist, and others, vocalists and readers, will assist.

A new poem entitled
"PIMMEQUOD,"
By Rev. RALPH HOYT,
will be read by Prof. J. E. FROBISHER. Mrs. Frobisher will also read several selections.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The object of these Readings is the public good. They are designed to be self-sustaining by a small admission fee. [illegible] As the outlay of the first evening must necessarily be very great, and as it is also desirable to have a contingent fund, it has been deemed advisable to put the price of tickets to the

INAUGURAL EXERCISES AT 25 CENTS.

To subsequent Readings, the price of admission will be reduced. On business, address
J. E. FROBISHER,
No. 155 East 18th-st.

Tickets at the principal book and music stores.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
Under the patronage of the
"NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB."
KENNEDY'S LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
PIANO-FORTE—MISS KENNEDY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 8[illegible] Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.

A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

We have this day disposed of all our interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY," and will continue the manufacture and importation of White Leads, Zinc Whites, Colors and Varnishes, as heretofore.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

No. 117 FULTON AND No. 44 ANN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

I have this day disposed of all my interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY." The general oil business will be continued by me as heretofore, at my office, No. 108 Fulton-st.

CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March, 2, 1868.

This Company has been organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of this State, with all the facilities for conducting its business to meet an unlimited demand for its products. All the petroleum can and case manufactories and warehouses, which were owned by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Charles Pratt, have been purchased by this Company, together with their patent rights, for the manufacture of the celebrated "patent can." Each of these parties were owners of very valuable inventions, which, by this arrangement, will now be worked together, to the great additional strength and value of the can. The Company has already secured very favorable arrangements for a large supply of tin-plates direct from the makers. This association of interests—hitherto antagonistic—will now result in securing the lowest cost of all kinds of materials needed in the business, and in the saving of many large expenses before made necessary to each firm.

The Company is prepared to execute orders for the well-known and reliable brands of refined petroleum—"nonpareil," "crystal," "brilliant," "photolite" and "sterling"—also benzine and spirits turpentine—in every respect equal to any heretofore sent by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Chas. Pratt, and as carefully packed, and will be glad to treat with shippers and all other buyers, on the most favorable terms.

GEO. W. DEVOE,
President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT, General Partners.
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry-goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.

ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.

DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney.
feb3-law6w

WITHDRAWAL—WE HAVE THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business, under the firm name of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON,
R. BEEKMAN ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers under the firm of D. T. DUNN & CO., at No 163 Reade-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. T. DUNN retiring. The remaining partners will continue the bag business in New-York and Baltimore, under the firm name of LAW & MITCHELL, and will settle all the affairs of the late firm. D. T. DUNN will, for the present, have an office with us.

Signed,
D. THOMPSON DUNN,
HENRY W. LAW,
HENRY P. MITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 76 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
W. H. ALLEN,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
H. S. BIDWELL,
N. L. LATSON.

OFFICE OF FULLER, TREAT & COX,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

MR. THEODORE COX THIS DAY withdraws from our firm by mutual consent.
FULLER, TREAT & COX.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWIN L. ABEL RETIRES from our firm this day.

The business will be continued as heretofore, at Nos. 161 and 163 Maiden-lane.
H. MESSENGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
THE MOST ATTRACTION
FOR THE LEAST MONEY,
IN NEW-YORK.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2¼ and 7¾ o'clock, the great

MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
as
TOPSY!
TOPSY!
TOPSY!

her original and inimitable character.

Last days of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA,
including
A WHITE ZEBRA, LIVING GIRAFFE,
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, &c., &c.
TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,
consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c., &c.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS;
CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.

☞ After several months of busy preparation, a magnificent spectacular drama will soon be produced, with entirely novel and original scenic effect and gorgeous transformations.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets may be procured at the box-office at Steinway Hall, every morning at 9 o'clock and during the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2,
first appearance of
PROF. G. B. HUTCHINSON,
the celebrated gymnast, and his wonderfully trained
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
THE GREAT EQUINE COMEDY,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
nightly received with uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
will be presented with all its ludicrous incidents and situations, as well as a vivid representation of
A REAL RACING EVENT.
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
THE YOUNG AND DARING EQUESTRIENNE,
together with all the principal members of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE,
IN A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE PILGRIM
WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION,
with all its accessories,
THIS WEEK, EVERY P. M., at 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
Bunyan Hall, corner 15th-st. and Broadway.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. DARLING. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 223 to 229, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Dated Feb. 28, 1868.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the conveyance, during a period of one year, commencing on the 24th day of May next, monthly, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement, with suitable accommodation for [illegible] first-class and 100 second-class passengers, stating the rates payable for passage, and for the freight of measurement goods, dry and wet.

The steamer to leave New-Orleans on the fourth Saturday in each month, taking the English mails and all other mails for British Honduras. The passage from New-Orleans to be performed in five days. The steamer to remain at Belize for seven days, any day on which her arrival may be later than 12 o'clock at noon not to be reckoned as one of the seven.

The tenders to state for what additional charge the steamer will call at Havana either way. Tenders to be sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans before the 25th of March, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the Imperial or Colonial Government are exempt in British Honduras from port charges.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 30th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Dec. 30, 1868; *all the materials for said repairs being furnished by the United States.*

The [illegible] must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet in [illegible], so much per pound of the iron and spikes, and [illegible] cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making [illegible] repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old [illegible] work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.

Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
No. 11 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the remains of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases for the same, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I."
RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11:15 O'CLOCK.

POSITIVE TRIUMPH! HOUSES CROWDED!
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1868,
FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH TIME,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE
DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the continued indisposition of MR. LESTER WALLACK, Buckstone's great comedy of
MARRIED LIFE
Will be acted this
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,
With the following excellent distribution;

Mr. Samuel Coddle	Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Samuel Coddle	Mrs. Vernon
Mr. Lionel Lynx	Mr. J. B. Polk
Mrs. Lionel Lynx	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mr. Henry Dove	Mr. A. W. Young
Mrs. Henry Dove	Mrs. Fanny Morant
Mr. Fred'k Younghusband	Mr. T. B. Ringgold
Mrs. Fred'k Younghusband	Miss Kate Ranoe
Mr. Geo. Dismal	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mrs. Geo. Dismal	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY, March 3, first time this season of Poole's celebrated comedy of
PAUL PRY.
To conclude with the favorite comedietta of
ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
WEDNESDAY, March 4,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
The great drama of
ROSEDALE,
With its entire NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, will be produced immediately on the recovery of
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.

LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who kindly extends her great engagement a fifth week, to afford necessary time for the complete production of the pantomime.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, "FANCHON." | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, "LITTLE BAREFOOT."
FRIDAY—PEARL OF SAVOY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance of Miss MITCHELL.
Miss MITCHELL..........as..........FANCHON
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

splendidly produced after months of preparation. It includes a Burlesque Opening; New Harlequinade; Grand Transformation Scene, and many comic tricks and transformations. The renowned premiere danseuses,
Mlle. RITA SANGALI
and Mlle. BETTY RIGL,
in a Grand Ballet. In the Skating Tournament, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, Jr.

Box sheet open on WEDNESDAY, March 4.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
RENEWED SUCCESS
of the beautiful and accomplished actress,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
founded on Miss Braddon's novel.
GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
with its piquant local allusions and
FARO, KENO and ROULETTE,
vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes.

A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and the other favorites.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

GLORIOUS WELCOME TO CHANFRAU AND SAM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
C. S. PARSLOE, Jr., AS DICK.
The unrivaled cast and brilliant mounting.
SATURDAY NEXT—SECOND CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
First production of the new drama of the
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST.
Drama of FREDERICK THE GREAT and the DESERTER.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 166 East 14th-st.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

PAINTINGS.

ILLUSTRATING LIFE, ITS SUCCESS AND TRIUMPH, MUSIC, LECTURE, &c.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE
are consolidated at BUNYAN HALL, 15th-st. and Broadway, and draw crowded houses every afternoon at 2, and evening at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE

NO. 114 BROADWAY.

Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be procured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.

FRANCE SINCE 1848.—Four lectures by ALONZO TRIPP, with vivid descriptions of the Revolution of February and June; the Empire; Transformations of Italy and Germany; Louis Napoleon and Bismarck. First public course in New-York will begin at the Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock. In Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 16. At the new Adelphi Academy, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18. Course tickets for New-York at $2, and evening tickets at $1, may be procured after March 8 at Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; of Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at the door.

PULPIT NOTICE.

A grand mass meeting in favor of sustaining the Metropolitan Excise Law, will be held in Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 3, at 7½ o'clock.

The following persons, with others, are engaged to speak:

Hon. WM. E. DODGE, State Senator O'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of the Fifth-av. Pres. Church; Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn; and Rev. JAS. B. DUNN.

Admission free.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

CYRUS D. FOSS,	JOSEPH W. LESTER,
PETER STRYKER,	R. R. SINCLAIR,
L. H. KING,	ALBERT TURNER,
PETER CARTER,	CHAS. J. BARTRAM.

LECTURE AND CONCERT.—REV. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., will deliver a lecture in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Sea.* Before and after which, a choice selection of pieces will be sung by the following artists:

Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, Contralto.
Mrs. E. J. ROGERS, Soprano.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. E. J. PERRING, Conductor. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 38 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 118 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicine. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases cure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST forms of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Disraeli and the Premiership—The Bribery at Elections Bill—Rev. Newman Hall on America—Begging Clergymen—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

The political leaders begin the session like men who are feeling their way in the dark. The House, as a body, seems to be imbued with the belief that no great work can be done in this session, and that, although unlimited debating may take place, no practical measures will be forthcoming. That the relative personal influence of heads of parties is undergoing another modification is palpable to the most lazy eyes. The influence of Mr. DISRAELI'S intellectual supremacy in the House has been constantly increasing during the last two years, and it is now greater than ever. A man who survives such a struggle as that through which he has passed may do almost anything he thinks proper, and his adversaries are weakened by the very fact that they failed to crush him. One can never tell how things will turn out in politics. But few would have credited in 1865 that Mr. GLADSTONE would occupy the third-rate sort of position (as regards controlling influence) he is now doing, while Mr. DISRAELI would be the acknowledged leader of the House of Commons and the possible Prime Minister. Last Wednesday I wrote to you concerning the chances of his accession to the chief place in the Government, and to-day I see the *Spectator* takes the question into consideration. It decidedly recommends the Tories (an unmeaning title enough now) to place DISRAELI at their head, in preference to choosing an aristocratic nobody who would be a mere puppet in Mr. DISRAELI'S hands. If the Duke of Richmond, for example, were made Premier and chief of the Tory Party, it would be none the less Mr. DISRAELI who ordered its policy. The *Spectator* therefore is in favor of Mr. DISRAELI as Premier, not because it loves him, but because it would have the man who is doing the work invested with the full title and responsibility of the office to which that work appertains. I think that if Lord DERBY were to resign and Mr. DISRAELI were accepted as his successor nobody would be surprised, and the country would not care very much one way or the other. But I still believe that Mr. DISRAELI himself is too accomplished and far-seeing a tactician to make a premature rush at the chief power. He has made progress of late, and he cannot do better than keep on making the same sort of progress without provoking new jealousies and opposition. The *Spectator* thinks that Lord STANLEY ought not to be promoted above Mr. DISRAELI, who has borne the heat and burden of the day—a reason which in political life rarely overrides considerations of expediency and public policy.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The session has begun in a dull manner enough. Mr. DISRAELI has introduced a bill to prevent bribery at elections, but through an odd interference of the Judges the measure has been killed in its birth. The proposal was to try charges of bribery in the towns where the offence was alleged to be committed, and not before a special Commission, but before the Judges of the land. They, it seems, sent in a notice of objection to the Ministry, saying among other things that the bill was unconstitutional—an absurd and most unwarranted statement. The publicists unite in protesting against this extravagant assumption on the part of the Judges. Nothing can be unconstitutional in this country which the representatives of the people in Parliament choose to decide upon. The only unconstitutional act would be in interfering with them, or attempting to restrain their action. "There is no Supreme Court in England, thank Heaven," exclaims the *Spectator*, "and no written Constitution to limit the authority of the nation. If Parliament sentences the Judges to be hanged without trial, or to give their decisions through speaking trumpets, that act would be as constitutional as any other, and as much entitled to obedience in the Courts." It looks as if the Judges had made a very false step, and as if they would be compelled to retrace it. Mr. DISRAELI, indeed, declared that he had so much reverence for the opinion of the Judges that he would not venture to maintain his own in opposition to it; but whenever he makes a remark of this kind, it is pretty safe to conclude that he is indulging in a covert sarcasm. Let him persevere in his original bill, without regard to the opinion of the Judges, and the House would support him—or if it refused, it would not be on account of the Judges' protest, but because it does not really wish to see repressive measures against bribery adopted. There are some members of the House of Commons who bought and paid for their seats, and they cannot well assist in making such a transaction a very serious offence, especially as they may want to renew it on some future occasion. It is always difficult to get the House of Commons to show any heartiness in the endeavor to crush bribery. There are many rich men in England who are willing to pay almost any price for a seat in the House, and there are voters quite willing to take their money. How is this private negotiation to be prevented? Mr. DISRAELI now talks of appointing three barristers to sit as a special court for the investigation of bribery cases only, but he probably anticipated the rejection of this scheme, and wished to force the House into some sort of initiatory action.

EDUCATION.

We have had a dreary and pompous speech from Mr. FORSTER, of Bradford, on education, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in terms of mock politeness and real irony, saying in effect that he was delighted to hear Mr. FORSTER'S very interesting views, but that he had chosen the wrong time to "ventilate" them, and that the Government had already decided upon the introduction of a measure to promote elementary education. In answers of this kind Mr. DISRAELI is unapproachable. But as a rule he adopts the courteous line, and very judiciously. Mr. GLADSTONE has alienated half of his friends by his domineering and offensive manner, and Mr. DISRAELI is too good a judge to perpetrate the same mistake.

DEATH OF MR. SHEE.

A gentleman who may be known to some of your readers died last night—Mr. Justice SHEE. He was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic—for although in America and elsewhere it is sometimes said that Ireland is another Poland, there is this great point of difference in the position of the two countries, that here Irishmen may hold the very highest positions under the Crown. *All* the Judges in Ireland are Irishmen, and five-sixths of them are Roman Catholics. Mr. Justice SHEE was, however, the first Roman Catholic who has been raised to the English Bench for many long years. He was a man of considerable abilities, and filled his position with great credit, but as a matter of course he shone more at the Bar than on the Bench, for he was gifted with great eloquence and wit, and as a pleader he had opportunities of displaying them which he could not obtain as a Judge. He was the barrister who defended PALMER, the Rugeby poisoner, and who provoked a hot controversy concerning the license of counsel by voluntarily making a declaration of his *belief* that his client was innocent. PALMER presented a fine Bible to him, in recognition of his services. His death gives Lord DERBY a chance of rewarding another of his followers, and the appointment will doubtless soon be filled up, for there is no telling what accidents may happen in times like these.

NEWMAN HALL ON AMERICA.

A great many persons are holding forth *ex cathedra* on the affairs of the United States, just now, and among them is Rev. NEWMAN HALL. I was attracted by his announcements into doing a very foolish thing the other evening, namely, to go and hear a lecture in Exeter Hall. I am not prejudiced in any way against the place or those who usually frequent it, but I have heard more bigotry and raving intolerance in Exeter Hall than in all the other public buildings I have ever seen, put together. There is a kind of mental and intellectual choke-damp in the very atmosphere. Do you hold all the views which yonder reverend gentleman who is speaking on the platform advocates? No! Very well, then—you are lost! There is no chance for you. That is the Exeter Hall doctrine; not confined to that place, of course, but heard there in the greatest perfection. I must say that I was disappointed with Mr. HALL. I expected (I don't know why) that he would have something to say which might give his followers a clear and truthful account of the people he had been to see across the Atlantic. Instead of that, he had provided for our entertainment some fragments of gossip and trumpery stories which appeared to me very vulgar and absurd. There was one story about a child at prayer which struck me as being grossly profane; but then I am only a layman, and laymen can't judge properly about these matters. If I had told this anecdote about the child praying the congregation would have hissed me, and very properly; but tack "reverend" to my name, and it is all right and proper. Let me tell you a little of Mr. HALL'S disclosures concerning America.

1. All preachers are called "clergymen" in America, and Mr. HALL was invited to give a sermon from two Episcopalian pulpits. "I enjoyed it very much," he told us, with some naivete. Mr. HALL wished that Dissenting preachers were called "clergymen" in England. He likes it. He wondered how long it would be before he was invited to preach in Westminster Abbey. He thought he ought to be asked at once; didn't see why he hadn't as good a right to be there as any Bishop, &c., &c.

2. Nobody drinks wine in America. It is a very rare thing indeed to see it on a dinner table. A certain young lady who was with me, and who, I think, must know almost as much about America as Mr. HALL himself, laughed outright at this, for which she was sternly rebuked by a look from an indignant admirer of the lecturer. If Mr. HALL had said: "In the circle in which I moved no wine was drunk," no one could object to this statement, for Mr. HALL is a known teetotaller, and he would naturally be led into that particular set across the Atlantic. Birds of a feather flock together. But it is very hard for the reverend gentleman to give the results of his three months' experience among a little clique in America as a full study of the habits of a widely scattered people. I could tell Mr. HALL of some houses where he could get better entertainment than cold water, and I advise him to try it the next time he ventures such a terrible long way from home. It would do him good, and long may it be before the houses I am thinking of treat their guests with nothing better than Croton.

3. Mr. HALL saw Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, ("loud cheers,") and was told by her that she "imagined" the death of Uncle Tom while taking the Sacrament one Sunday—she went home and imagined some more, and ultimately filled in the rest of her story to that "blessed vision" of the dying negro. The book was begun with the death scene, and the rest was made to lead up to it. Mr. HALL looked round the room expecting applause, as it seemed to me, but his audience seemed a little taken aback. You must remember that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has hitherto been believed to be strictly true by the class which formed Mr. HALL'S hearers—they look upon it as a record of ascertained fact. When, therefore, they were assured on the authority of their pastor that it was all a fiction, they seemed a little disgusted. If they had been told so by one of the profane they would never have credited it—but Rev. NEWMAN HALL! They could not doubt him, you see.

4. "All that we have heard of slavery was true," said Mr. HALL, with that accent of intense sorrow which you only hear from "clergymen" like himself. Nevertheless it slipped out from him later in the evening, that he had visited a plantation with the former owner, and that the freedmen rushed round their old master with tears of affection. What with Mrs. STOWE'S admission, and this practical commentary on her story, Mr. HALL'S audience looked a little nonplussed. An ancient divine of great dimensions who sat upon the platform evidently was at a loss whether to applaud or not, and even the Chairman (who wore a lovely yellow sealskin waistcoat, and kept his thumbs and fingers joined all the evening in Exeter Hall fashion,) appeared to be doubtful about the turn things were taking.

5. Mr. HALL met a negro woman who was rejoicing over her new state. "*Now* we has what we can get," she told him. He did not tell us what that was.

These were some of the points dwelt upon by Mr. HALL, mixed up with anecdotes supposed to be funny—and oh how unspeakably dismal is a funny anecdote at Exeter Hall! The audience showed so little interest in the subject that they thinned off rapidly, and as there were but few present at the beginning, and Mr. HALL made a plaintive appeal for some one to come forward to help to pay the expenses of the room, the whole thing was rather depressing. *Note.*—Never to go to another lecture unless it is by some one of known capacity to deal with his subject.

BEGGING CLERGYMEN.

There is one subject connected with "clergymen"—I mean belonging to the Church of England—which well deserves to be brought before the attention of the public. I refer to the system of begging now becoming so common. Your name is down in the Court Guides, Red Books and other directories. About three times a week you receive a letter informing you that Rev. Tobias Brass has spent all his money and stands much in need of more; he has a large family and a sick wife; don't know where to look for help, and, in fine, throws himself upon your charity. These are veritable cases, too; that is to say, the applicants are really clergymen, who have reasoned themselves into the belief that wicked worldlings are bound to support ministers of religion. I don't agree with them. They ought to be properly paid for the work they do by their congregations, who benefit by their labors, but they have no more claim upon me than any other man who has made an unwise choice of a profession. It is lamentable that there should be so many poor clergymen in England; but is it my fault that the profession is overstocked? I see the *Saturday Review* has taken up the matter a little savagely. "There is hardly a Bishop," says the writer, "who cannot point to a dozen of his clergy whose appeals he knows to be unworthy of public support." In conversation, the other day, with a newspaper dealer, (always very intelligent people, who have "tasted" all sorts of papers and magazines, so that they can tell you what they are like,) I was informed that a clergyman will pay his subscription to some journal for a year or six months, and at the end of the time write and beg the shopkeeper not to stop his paper, but that he cannot afford to pay the subscription yet—will pay it another day, and so on. Sometimes the paper is sent, but no money is ever received. All this is very scandalous. If a man cannot afford to buy a newspaper I don't see why he should go about begging for one. There are begging friars enough on the continent, but the English clergyman is supposed to have a little respect for his calling.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GYE has retired from the management of opera, and there will, for the future, only be one opera-house in London—Covent Garden. Mr. NAPIER, lately of Her Majesty's, will take the direction of this, and I presume both companies will be united. So Miss KELLOGG may possibly sing in the same opera with PATTI, and the town will be delighted. Mr. GYE was very tired of his responsibilities, and is understood to have profited very only moderately by his past labors.

"Play," the new comedy by Mr. ROBERTSON, is produced to-night. It is said to be full of good points, the scene lying among the famous gambling towns of Germany.

The "Veteran Observer" and the National Faith.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public debt being confessedly a subject of the greatest public importance, I offer no apology for submitting some remarks on the "Veteran Observer's" answer to "Adirondack."

1. The "Veteran Observer" says this is not a practical question. We "may rest assured" that the Government is not going to issue hundreds of millions of notes to pay these bonds. I wish with all my heart that it were not a practical question, and that it might be relegated to the sphere of truth, honor, equity and other "abstractions" about which we used to read at College in treatises on moral philosophy, and which we still occasionally hear something about in church to the surprise of Mr. PARTON. But, begging the "Observer's" pardon, this is precisely the point at issue. I don't say that *he* wants to swamp the debt in an ocean of greenbacks, for he is a well-meaning man, and as honest, I suppose, as any Western politician can be nowadays; but all the other prominent Western men who have spoken out on the subject, want to do this precise thing. The very number of the TIMES that brought me the "Veteran Observer's" letter, contained a notice of the Indiana Republican Convention, and its resolution in favor of the measure against the possibility of which we are to "rest assured." (Most justly do you designate it as "not an encouraging incident.") Besides, is he so short-sighted or wilfully blind as not to see that the greenbacking of the Five-twenties, the State taxation of federal bonds, the federal ditto of ditto, Gen. LOGAN'S motion, Senator SHERMAN'S bill, &c., &c., are all but parts of one stupendous whole of repudiation? (I am sorry I cannot call the thing out of its name to please him.) He may rest assured that his fellow Western countrymen will not rest content with having expunged the five-twenties, or if he persists in believing so he must be a person of a very innocent and sanguine disposition.

2. He says that a statute must be interpreted not by contemporary history, but grammatical construction. It is a long while (alas!) since I have read *Blackstone*, but it strikes me that the English jurist lays down just the contrary rule, with some amusing illustrations about blood-letting in the streets and buying provisions at Rome.

3. There is a strong family likeness in all arguments for public dishonesty and robbery, that I have ever seen, whether used by the original Mississippi repudiators, by HORACE GREELEY in the days of Anti-Rent, or by the Western demagogues now. First. The *argumentum ad odium* against the creditors that they are millionaires, or foreigners, or "aristocrats" generally; then a suggestion that after all they will not lose much, as the frail damsel excused her baby on the ground that it was a very little one. The "Veteran Observer" finds fault with "Adirondack's" argument for being "an appeal to conscience." It seems to me that much of his argument is a string of assertions. He asks "if the whole debt were paid to-day in greenbacks, would a single man get less than he advanced for them"—the bonds? I ask, how does he know that? Can he tell at what price every man bought his bonds, or will he pretend that Five-twenties, for instance, have never been higher than they are now? I positively deny the fact in my own case. If the whole debt was paid to-day in greenbacks, *even at their gold value*, I should *not* get what I advanced for my bonds, I mean that my bonds are not now worth in gold what they were when I bought them. He insinuates, or more than insinuates, that the bonds have mostly passed from the hands of the poor men who once held them into those of speculating capitalists. I don't doubt that he has "testified according to the best of his belief and knowledge;" but his knowledge is limited and his generalization imperfect. What he says *may* be the case in the West. I have heard that it is, and that this fact explains the Western clamor for repudiation. But there are still plenty of bondholders (not men only but women and children) in the Eastern and Middle States. This arguing from a section of the country as if it were all the country; this illogical and unmathematical assumption that a part is equal to or greater than the whole, has contributed in no small degree to that state of things which called the 5-20s into being. There is another article in the same number of the TIMES which your contributor might peruse with profit, the leader on WASHINGTON'S birthday.

4. Finally, let me give one word of advice to the "Veteran Observer" and all Western men. If they shall prove to have the power, as they obviously have the wish, to confiscate our property, let them do it—for we shall not be able to help ourselves. But for heaven's sake let them say nothing about honesty, or honor, or public faith. The more blatant of their orators and editors now and then declare openly that the West is to be the seat of political power, and will do just as it pleases about finance and everything else. I almost like these expressions. There is a frank, cynical audacity about them which, if it does not exactly inspire respect or admiration, commands feelings far removed from contempt. As a choice of evils, I decidedly prefer Bill Sykes to Pecksniff; at least, we know beforehand what we have to expect from the former.

FEB. 25. CARL BENSON.

Fire in Philadelphia—An Extensive Laboratory Partly Burned—Insurance.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 29.

This morning, about 6:45 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive laboratory of Messrs. POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, at the corner of Ninth and Parrish streets, in the Thirteenth Ward. The establishment is very large, extending from Parrish to Brown streets, and along the latter street nearly to Tenth-street, and comprises several substantial brick buildings used for various purposes connected with the manufacture of drugs.

The fire originated in the building on Brown-street, 100 feet, and four stories in height. This structure was used principally for the manufacture of quinine and alcohol. In the south-western part of the building, on the first floor, was a large tank of alcohol. This exploded. The head was blown out and the vapor scattered throughout the entire room, setting it in a blaze in a moment. The explosion did not make a loud report, but resembled somewhat the dumping of a cartload of coal on the sidewalk. There was great force in the explosion, however, as a portion of the wall on Palm-street was blown out. There were several workmen in the room at the time. They were somewhat scalded about the head, face and body, but none were seriously injured. They all succeeded in escaping from the building.

Owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, the fire spread with fearful rapidity. The building on Brown-street was entirely burned out, and its contents were consumed. There was no machinery beyond ordinary chemical apparatus used for manufacturing purposes, but there was considerable stock in process of manufacture. A range of buildings on Palm-street, three stories in height and 150 feet in length, was likewise destroyed. This was also used for manufacturing purposes.

North of this was a large fire-proof building, and the heat was so intense that the iron doors soon became red hot, but they successfully resisted the flames, and thus the progress of the fire was stopped. At the north-west corner of Palm and Brown streets stands a double three-storied brick building, belonging to the same firm, and used as a carpenter shop. This was pretty well flooded with water. In the rear of this structure was a pile of lumber, which took fire and was almost entirely consumed.

There is an insurance of $100,000 upon the establishment, divided among the following companies: Pennsylvania, $15,000; Spring Garden, $10,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Reliance, $10,000; Delaware, $10,000; Franklin, $10,000; American, $10,000; Fire Association, $5,000; North America, $5,000; Fame, $5,000; Phoenix, $5,000; Etna, of Hartford, $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $2,500; Narragansett, of Providence, $2,500. It is thought that the insurance will be sufficient to cover the loss.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

German Mass Meeting in its Favor—Interesting Addresses and Resolutions.

A very large and highly respectable congregation of the German residents of this City assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon for the purpose of expressing themselves in favor of the Metropolitan Excise law, and especially the Sunday clause, and to take measures to prevent its threatened repeal. The assemblage was mainly composed of the church-going German public, and a large proportion were ladies.

On the platform a number of eminent clergymen were noticed, among them Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Revs. PHILIP SCHAFF, ROBERT NAUMANN, M. A. ERDMANN, and others; also several prominent laymen—among the number Mr. JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN. Shortly after 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, the Consul for Wurtemberg, was called upon to preside. Rev. Messrs. GEYER and REINECKE were appointed Secretaries. A selection from the German Young Men's Christian Association sang the opening anthem, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. RUEGER. The congregation then sang a hymn, commencing:

"Tobe den Herrn, den maechtigen Koenig der ehren,"

after which the Chairman delivered an able address setting forth the object of the meeting. This law, he said, was in accordance with older laws in this and other States, and with the established custom of the American people, to which all immigrants ought to pay at least a decent regard. It is not oppressive, for it simply prohibits the public traffic in intoxicating drinks from midnight till sunrise, and on Sundays and election days, when all other public traffic and ordinary business is suspended. The physical and moral constitution of man requires periodical rest, especially in our busy age and country. Those who spend Sunday in noisy excitements have to suffer for it on Monday. Republican liberty can only succeed on the basis of public virtue, and this is greatly promoted by the quiet and order of Sunday. He appealed to the Germans to sustain a law which protects their families against the demoralizing influence of Sabbath desecration and the unrestrained liquor and beer traffic. He mentioned the fact that, in California, even the managers of theatres petitioned the Legislature not to repeal the Sunday law. Instead of overthrowing the Christian institutions of our adopted fatherland, we Germans will sustain them for our own good and for the good of the worl .

Rev. Mr. BLINN read a set of resolutions, which were subsequently adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote. They are as follows:

Whereas, the Metropolitan Excise law of 1866 is threatened with repeal or essential modification in the present Legislature; and

Whereas, The interests of the Metropolitan District and the whole State demand legal protection of the quiet and order of Sundays and election days, and proper restraints upon the liquor and beer traffic; and

Whereas, The present Metropolitan Excise law has proved itself a great public benefit by closing, within thirteen months, 2,425 of the worst places of dissipation and vice, by reducing the number of Sunday arrests for intoxication about one-half, by giving to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn quiet nights and quiet Sundays and election days, in striking contrast with the former noise, disorder and crime, by yielding an income of $2,600,4 1 to the district, by acting as a wholesome check upon rowdyism and lawlessness, and by encouraging habits of temperance and thrift, especially among the laboring classes; and has by these favorable results already commended itself to many even of those who from mistaken views or former habits were first opposed to it, and will increase in popularity the longer it continues in force; therefore,

Resolved, That we, German citizens and residents of New-York and Brooklyn, do hereby respectfully petition the honorable Legislature of the State of New-York not to repeal the present Metropolitan Excise law, nor to consent to any essential modification of the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three be elected, who with the Chairman of this meeting shall proceed to Albany and present this action to the Legislature and the Governor of the State.

The first speaker was Rev. Mr. RICE, who, in the course of his observations, remarked that the Sabbath cause was progressing even among the opponents of the Sunday law, and it was hoped that the time had come when it could not be said any longer that the Germans were opposed to true Christian freedom, bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

Rev. Mr. NEUMANN, the missionary at Castle Garden, who next spoke, stated that this meeting was not only held to defend the Sunday law, but to defend also good customs and morals; to tell our legislators that the Germans will stand up for the Sabbath. Sunday is the day which, even during the dark days of paganism, enlightened and gladdened the hearts of our ancestors. Was there anything wrong in the Sunday law, or in the word, law? To the thief the law prohibiting stealing was a burden; so is this law to some men.

Rev. Mr. OERTER, who next followed, thought that by all means every influence should be employed to prevent the repeal of the Sunday law; and it was surprising that in these days it was yet necessary to argue in its defence. The speaker presented the favorable results of the operations of the Metropolitan Excise Law, and proceeded to show that all excesses and immoralities were traced back to the pest holes where intoxicating drinks were dispensed. It was asserted that the Sunday law interfered with the personal liberty of the laboring men. In what consisted the personal liberty of these people, the reverend gentleman asked. The doctrine of the severeignty of the individual in this country was very dangerous and the cause of much mischief.

Rev. Mr. HENRIOD made some remarks in the French language, arguing that true liberty could only be preserved by a religious and virtuous community, where the laws are obeyed as a guarantee to preserve the good moral and religious character of the people.

After the singing of a hymn by the congregation, Professor HITCHCOCK addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the position of the Germans in this country, and of their relations toward their fatherland, which he hoped would soon be fully united. Our liberty was true Christian liberty, and not mere license. Egotism and licentiousness will destroy true liberty. Christian liberty, to which this continent is dedicated, is the utmost that can be claimed by a true Christian, and it is therefore in the interest of the masses that we plead for the Sabbath law.

Rev. Dr. PASSAVANT, who made the closing speech, argued that it was the duty of the State to protect citizens and the community in the exercise of their religious duties, and the law in question had received the sanction of the highest tribunals; yet there was an outcry against it; not from the German or American population, who stand up before the majesty of the law and desire no change, but it comes from those who grow rich from the weakness of others; who press the bottle to the lips of their victims.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Messrs. WILLIAM H. RICE, JOHN M. WAGNER and C. BLUM a committee, as provided by the resolutions, succeeding which the closing hymn was sung by the congregation, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

A 'Longshoreman Beats his Wife to Death—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

A most shocking murder was committed at a late hour Saturday night, in the tenement house in rear of No. 591 Greenwich-street. It appears that JOHN PENDAR came home from work and began quarreling with his wife MARGARET, about some money, and because she did not give it up he beat and kicked the unfortunate woman over the head and face, breaking eight ribs and her nose, besides inflicting several severe cuts and bruises on different parts of the body, death ensuing soon after. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, when the following evidence was elicited:

Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, living in an adjoining room, testified: About ten o'clock last night I heard considerable confusion in the room occupied by deceased and her husband, and at the same time heard a woman screaming; I saw the deceased about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she was apparently sober; the prisoner came home soon after that hour and began quarreling with deceased; I heard him ask for the $10 which he had given her in the morning; a wrangle followed and loud noises were made; the oldest child, Johnny, came to my door about eleven o'clock and asked me to come into their room, as his father wished it; I consented after awhile, and on my coming into the room the prisoner said, "I think there is something the matter with my wife;" I stooped down and examined the person of deceased, saying, "My God, go for a doctor;" I felt of the body and found that the woman was dead; when I told the prisoner that such was the fact he uttered a yell and ran out of the room; I found the deceased partially nude, and the body all covered with cuts and bruises; the furniture was all out of order and the floor wet with blood and water; the deceased was of intemperate habits and frequently came into my room intoxicated, when I turned her out; she was sober yesterday.

John Pendar, aged 8 years, a son of the prisoner, testified: My father came home after dark, I do not know exactly at what hour, and asked mother for the money he had given her. She said she had not got it, when he began abusing her, and beat her; he knocked her down and kicked her several times; she got up after a while and sat down on a chair; father again beat her, and commenced kicking her; mother ran into the bedroom and crawled under the bed; father followed her, and pulled the bed over her, when he again kicked and beat her; he also hit her several times with one of the slats of the bedstead, and afterward dragged her out into our front room, where he threw her on the floor and choked her; mother lay very quiet, and father began searching in her bosom and dress for the money; he only found a purse with a few pennies in it, and some pawn tickets; father then picked up a pail of water that stood in the room and threw some of it over mother as she lay, afterward trying to wash the blood off the floor with the rest; he washed my mother's face; went after Mrs. Fitzgerald, and the police came soon after.

Mrs. Mary F. Denine, aged 50 years, living in the room directly over the one occupied by deceased and her husband, testified: Between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon I was looking out of the window into the yard, and I saw the deceased run through the yard into the alleyway, being followed by her husband; soon after that deceased came sneaking back and came up into my room, asking me to lock the door, as she was afraid her husband would come after her; I locked the door as she requested, but soon after a knock came at the door; deceased implored me not to open it, and I did not do so for a few minutes, when the boy Johnny came and said: "You have no business to have my mother in here, and you had better mind your own business;" I told him to go away, and he gave me a saucy answer, when deceased went down stairs; some time after that, about six or seven o'clock, I heard some one down stairs jawing and wrangling, and I heard two or three loud screams; I have often heard such noises there before, and did not pay any particular attention at the time; I knew nothing of the death of deceased until this morning.

Roundsman James T. Rusher, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, testified: About eleven o'clock last night an officer came to the Station-house and reported that a murder had been committed at No. 591 Greenwich-street, in the rear; I was sent out to see about it by Sergt. Van Dusen; when I arrived there I found the prisoner, John Pendar, sitting in a rocking-chair by the stove, with the youngest boy, about two years and a half old, in his lap; I saw deceased lying on the floor close to and under the other side of the stove, in a half nude condition, and her face and body all covered with bruises; blood and cuts; the floor was covered with blood and water; in the rear room I found everything in confusion, the chairs broken and the bed and bedstead all topsy turvey; I found a quantity of blood on the bed and beding, and a pool of blood under the bedstead; blood could be seen on the wall in the corner and some on the opposite wall; I also found a slat covered with blood and human hair, with a dent in it; I arrested the prisoner and sent him to the Station-house in charge of an officer.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of deceased, and had found eight ribs broken on the right side and two on the left; the nose of deceased was broken, evidently effected by the bloody slat exhibited by the Roundsman; there were seven cuts on the face, and fourteen bruises visible on the body; the liver was torn and all of the internal organs displaced; one of the eyes had been knocked out; in his opinion death had resulted from the injuries caused to the internal organs.

The case was then given to the jury and they rendered the following verdict:

"That MARGARET PENDAR, the deceased, came to her death by injuries inflicted by some description of blunt instrument, in the hands of JOHN PENDAR, her husband."

The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, and a 'longshoreman, to whose Society he belongs. The deceased was also a native of Ireland and 34 years of age. She had been in this country about five years, and leaves two children.

Roundsman RUSHER deserves great credit for his promptitude in securing the arrest of the murderer, and he aided the Coroner greatly by securing the attendance of the witnesses. He is still engaged in working up the case, preparatory to the trial at the General Sessions.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 44 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 24 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58'' N.; Longitude, 73° 57' 58'' W.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 23	30.591	30.641	30.750	30.661
Monday, Feb. 24	30.750	30.610	30.574	30.645
Tuesday, Feb. 25	30.513	30.474	30.492	30.493
Wednesday, Feb. 26	30.450	30.270	30.162	30.294
Thursday, Feb. 27	30.040	29.860	29.744	29.881
Friday, Feb. 28	29.572	29.553	29.613	29.579
Saturday, Feb. 29	29.702	29.803	29.991	29.832
Week mean				30.212
Max. at 9 P. M. of Feb. 23 and 7 A. M. of Feb. 24.				30.750
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Feb. 28				29.553
Difference, or Range				1.197

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 23	0.05	13.00	9.02	7.36
Monday, Feb. 24	10.08	17.00	17. 8	15.20
Tuesday, Feb. 25	18.00	22.05	24.02	21.36
Wednesday, Feb. 26	23.00	27.02	28.00	26.06
Thursday, Feb. 27	26.05	31.00	31.00	29.25
Friday, Feb. 28	32.65	35.01	29.02	31.60
Saturday, Feb. 29	24.09	25.05	21.03	23.90
Week mean				22.16
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Feb. 28				35.01
Minimum at 4:26 A. M. of Feb. 23, (below zero)				1.04
Difference, or Range				36.05

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Feb. 23	N.	N.	N.	210.50	8.771
Feb. 24	N. N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	189.15	7.881
Feb. 25	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	N. E.	216.60	9.025
Feb. 26	N. E.	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	137.60	5.733
Feb. 27	E.	E.	E. N. E.	109.95	4.161
Feb. 28	N. W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	109.95	4.164
Feb. 29	N. W.	N. W.	....	522.50	21.771

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 23	3.	10.	5.	6.00
Monday, Feb. 24	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Feb. 25	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Wednes'y, Feb. 26	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Thursday, Feb. 27	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Friday, Feb. 28	8.	9.	8.	8.33
Saturday, Feb. 29	9.	5.	3.	5.66

Total distance traveled 1,496.25
Day Mean 213.75

REMARKS.—Snow on 24th 3 times; duration, 5 hours and 54 minutes. Snow on 25th 4 times; duration, 7 hours and 15 minutes. Snow on 27th 2 times; duration, 8 hours and 45 minutes. Snow on 28th 1 time; duration, 12 minutes—a few flakes only. Total duration of snowing, 22 hours and 6 minutes; total depth, 7 inches; water produced, 0.82 inch.

Observance of Lent.

One of the series of sermons inaugurated under the auspices of the American Church Union, was delivered last evening at Zion Church, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, by Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., who took for his subject "The obligation of observing Lent stronger than that which justifies Christians in keeping holy the first day of the week, instead of the seventh." The preacher took for his text the words of the Apostle Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians where he bids them to keep faith "in fasting." In his discourse Dr. SEYMOUR aimed to impress upon his hearers the necessity of observing the Church law in keeping the Lenten fast, and gave the authorities therefor. He alluded to the universal observance of the Christian Sabbath on first day of the week, instead of the seventh as laid down in the Mosaic law, and urged that the Lenten fast should be strictly observed, else all the rules of the Church would fall for want of a consistent maintenance of Church discipline. He cited various authorities, both in the Old and New Testament, for the observance of this yearly fast, and closed by an energetic appeal to his congregation to so perform their duties in this respect as to show a consistent and prayerful spirit to the world.

Fires Yesterday.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, at No. 552 Greenwich-street, supposed to have been caused by a cigar thrown amongst some sawdust near the stove. The flames were extinguished by the Police, after a damage of $200 had been occasioned. The loss is covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the People's Company....At 1:45 P. M. a fire was discovered in the brewery of KOEHLESS & BROS., Nos. 487 and 489 First-avenue. The flames were caused by the woodwork in the basement windows being set on fire by the carlessness of the workman repairing the pipes. A damage of $25 was occasioned....At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 8 Sullivan street, occupied by AARON KEMPRINSKI, tailor. A tub of coal near the stove caught fire during the proprietor's absence. The flames communicated to the building, and were extinguished with trifling damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, as Officer LAYTON, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, was patrolling his beat in Jay-street, near Harper's Court, he observed a crowd of young men who were disturbing the neighborhood by pelting pedestrians with snow-balls and disorderly conduct generally. In attempting to arrest one of them the officer was thrown upon the sidewalk, and another of the party seized his club and dealt him a stunning blow upon the head. The crowd then dispersed, and, Sergeant BOYD coming up, took the officer to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. FRANK BRUSH. The injury is a serious one, and will incapacitate the officer from doing duty for some time. No arrests were made.

TEMPERANCE AT THE PARK THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. SIZER, the phrenologist, lectured on temperance at this place. His plaster busts were on the stand, and the audience was evidently pleased and edified. Mr. AUGUSTUS WATERS was also present, and recited RUSSELL'S thrilling poem entitled the "Reveler's Dream," which was received in a manner which must have been highly gratifying to the young elocutionist.

THE GREENPOINT VITRIOL CASE.—Mrs. SARAH BRUHL, the German woman who threw the contents of a bottle of vitriol in the face of JOHN EICHINGER a few evening since in Franklin-street, Greenpoint, was arrested last Saturday afternoon by Officer LANGRIDGE, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, and yesterday was bailed by Justice VOORHIES for an appearance this morning.

FIRES DURING THE PAST MONTH.—The report of Fire Marshal LAWRENCE shows that during the month of February last, there were thirty-two fires, an increase of ten over the corresponding month of last year. The losses amount to $43,000, which is $35,000 more than the losses in February, 1867. The insurances amounted to $140,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Yesterday morning the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct placed under arrest PETER DENNITY and MICHAEL MORROW, on a charge of passing a forged check upon PATRICK DOOLEY, No. 69 West Thirty-fifth-street, New-York. They were locked up to await examination.

ITEMS.—ANN KEEGAN, of No. 181 Elizabeth-street, was severely burned yesterday afternoon by her clothes catching fire from some kerosene oil spilled on the floor and set on fire by a little boy. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital....PETER CLARK, aged 14, of No. 428 West Fortieth-street, slipped on the ice and broke his collar bone....An unknown man jumped from one of the Bridge-street ferry-boats yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the Brooklyn side....JAMES COYNE, of No. 83 Mulberry-street, died suddenly while visiting JOHN MAYHEW, of No. 102 Bayard-street. Cause—heart disease. The Coroner was notified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93 for account. United States Five-twenty bonds open dull at 71⅝@¾. The market for American Securities is flat.

Illinois Centrals 88¾
Erie Shares 44¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are steady at 75@75¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

The Bourse is dull and the Rentes are heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands ..... 9⅜d.
Middling Orleans ..... 9⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Western; Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel for American; Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American; Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian; Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens dull at the following quotations: Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 71s. for new Prime City Mess; Lard, 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American; Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 21s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Sugar 28s.; for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 9d. for common, and 11s. for medium ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 32s. 6d. ℔ 112 lbs. for American. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market opens quiet at 44 francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

The Money market is quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 71½@71⅝. Other American securities closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed dull and inactive. Prices are unchanged. The sales of the day have been only 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and generally unchanged; Corn, however, has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 41s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The Lard market is quieter, though prices are unchanged. Pork is firm at 71s. ℔ bbl. for New.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

The Petroleum market is dull at 44 francs ℔ bbl.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

Sales were made of United States Five-twenty Bonds to-night, after business hours, at 71¾ for the old issue.

Dispatches received from Frankfort this evening state that United States Five-twenty Bonds closed in that city at 74¾@75.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

SUGAR—No. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7¼@7¾ reals; No. 15 to 20 at 8¾@10¼ reals, ℔ arrobe. Molasses Sugars, refining, 5¾@6¾ reals. Muscovado Sugars—Inferior to Common, 6@6¾ reals; fair to good refining, 6¾@7¼ reals; grocery grades, 7¾@8 reals, ℔ arrobe. MOLASSES—Clayed, 4¾@5 reals; Common or Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals. HONEY, 4 reals ℔ gallon. BEESWAX, $7@$7 50 for Brown, and $8@$10 50 for White. FREIGHTS active, and rates firmly sustained. PETROLEUM, 3@3¼ reals ℔ gallon, in bbls., and 3¾ reals, in tins. SHOOKS, 7 reals for a box, and 7½ reals for a hogshead. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. in tierces, and 17½c.@18c., in tins. ONIONS, $11 ℔ bbl. TALLOW, 12½c. ℔ lb.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR very dull and declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT quiet and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $2 for No. 1; No. 2 dull at $1 93½. CORN in fair speculative demand; New firmer at 77¼c.@77½c.; No. 1, 81¼c. OATS dull and drooping and declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 55c.@55½c. RYE quiet at 56c.@60c. BARLEY quiet at $2 06@$2 08 for No. 2, and $1 82@$1 85 for rejected. PORK quiet; Mess, $23@$24, the latter for Choice; Bran Mess, $20; Extra Prime $18 50. LARD moderately active at 15¾c. CUT MEATS quiet; choice lots of Shoulders held at 10c. DRESSED HOGS steady and in fair demand at $10@$10 50 for good lots, dividing on two hundred pounds. LIVE HOGS steady at $7 70@$8 65. BEEF CATTLE quiet and firm. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Dressed Hogs, 7,700 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 600 Dressed Hogs, 18,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 29.

TOBACCO—No offerings. COTTON declined ¼c.; sales at 17c.@17½c. FLOUR in fair demand for Low and Medium grades at yesterday's advance. WHEAT firm; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 50@$2 70. CORN dull and lower; Mixed and Yellow, 78c.@80c.; White, 80c.@83c. OATS unsettled; buyers holding off. BARLEY unchanged; Choice Fall, $2 60. RYE, $1 75 for Seed; the business very small. PROVISIONS weak. MESS PORK, $24 75@$25. BULK MEATS active; sales of 600,000 lbs. Shoulders and Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@13c., and 150,000 lbs. Rib Sides, for the last of March, 12c. BACON—But little out of smoke, and the business was small; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@15c. Plain HAMS, 14½c.; Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Country Shoulders and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@14½c. LARD firm for round lots of Choice; buyers are standing off; sales of Choice City at 16c. WHISKY firm at 20c. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,300 sacks Wheat, 1,800 sacks Corn, 1,200 sacks Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON—Little demand; 22½c. for Middling Uplands, 23½c. for Middling Orleans. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 16¼c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, dull at 28c. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 75@$12 25. WHEAT comes in slowly, but is steady at $2 40@$2 55 for Red, and White, $2 80@$3 25—the latter for Kentucky. RYE in good demand at $1 73@$1 75. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 18@$1 20. OATS advancing; sales 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 81c.@83c. PROVISIONS advancing. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@17c., and Laguayra, 17c., gold. Cuba SUGAR steady at 11½c.@12¼c. for refining grades, and 12½c.@13c. for grocery. There is spirited movement in WOOL; sales about 1,000,000 lbs. during the week at 40c.@60c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 21¾c.; sales 4,900 bales; receipts, 5,460 bales; exports, 5,112 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151¼@155; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 141¾@142. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $10 25; Treble Extra, $12@$12 50. CORN steady and firm at 93c.@95c. OATS easier at 80c. PORK, to arrive, $27; in store, $27 25. BACON—The stock is very light; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firm; tierce, 17c.; keg, 17½c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Ear 82c.; Shelled, 84c. OATS dull at 66c.@67c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal, with no demand; Middling offered at 20c. TOBACCO demanded at full prices; sales, 180 hhds. at $4 10@$10 75 for West Virginia Lugs; $4 15@$11 for Kentucky, and $11@$22 for Leaf. MESS PORK offered at $24 50. BULK MEATS, 10c.@12c.@13½c. LARD dull at 15¼c.; but little was offered. BACON unchanged. Gold, 141.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm, at $2 50@$2 85 for Red; $2 60@$3 for White. CORN—White, $1 15@$1 17; Yellow, $1 15@$1 18. OATS firm, at 80c. RYE, $1 65@$1 70. PROVISIONS strong. BULK MEATS—12¾c. for Shoulders; 12¾c.@13c. for Sides. LARD, 16c.@17c. BACON, 12½c.@14¾c.@15¾c. MESS PORK, $25@$25 25. COTTON firmer; sales, 400 bales; Low Middling at 21c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 29.

The market is generally quiet. Small sales of FLOUR at unchanged rates. WHEAT, OATS and RYE are nominally unchanged; no sales. CORN steady, at $1 04 on the track. MESS PORK firm. LARD firm. BARLEY steady; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at $2 10 in store. DRESSED HOGS entirely nominal. HIGH WINES entirely nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active at a decline; No. 1, $1 96; No. 2, $1 91. OATS firm at 55c. for No. 2, Winter receipts. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 52. PROVISIONS dull. Ordinary MESS PORK, $21 50. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales 58 hhds., lugs to medium leaf, at $4 30@$17 75. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13 50. COTTON—Middling, 20c. WHEAT $2 50@$2 55. CORN 78c.@85c. OATS 67c.@68c. LARD 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, but the market is unchanged; sales 900 bbls. WHEAT unchanged. CORN and other grains nominal. MILL FEED—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40, and Middlings $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON quiet at 20c.; receipts, 1,500 bales; exports, 3,800 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50. PORK firm at $26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c. LARD 15½c.@16½c. CORN 95c. OATS 78c.@85c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 29.

FLOUR quiet and nominal. WHEAT dull; sales of Amber at $2 63. CORN quiet and steady; sales of No. 1 at 92c. RYE nominal. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 29.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 65c. RESIN steady: No. 1, $3 25. COTTON weak at 20½c. Tar firm at $2 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR quiet; Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT firm at $2 65, and $2 70 for Choice shipping. Legal tenders, 71.

SAVANNAH, GA., Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON closed firm; Middlings, 21¾c.@22c.; sales 519 bales; receipts 1,143 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,614 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON steady; sales 345 bales; receipts 2,610 bales. Middling, 20c.@20½c.; stock on hand, 12,630 bales.

MOBILE, ALA., Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON closed firm; Middlings, 21c.; sales to-day 2,800 bales; receipts 1,936 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 29.

COTTON is in good demand and declined ½c.; sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 141¾.

[Advertisement.]

Troublesome coughs and colds, sore throat and hoarseness, are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, relieving the inflammation, and by giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Residence of Rev. R. S. HOWLAND at Astoria, was saved from being sacked by burglars a few nights since by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The alarm was given in the gardener's cottage eight hundred feet distant, the house surrounded and the burglar caught. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Cuba	March 4	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	March 5	New-York	Bremen
Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Santiago de Cuba	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	March 5	New-York	Havana
Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ..... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 5 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ..... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Col. J. W. Lewis and wife, Dr. R. Reid and wife, R. H. Macy, Mr. Pepper, Wm. H. Roberts, wife and daughter, P. M. Fleshman, wife and child, J. H. Hunter, B. S. Field, Mrs. Williams, Miss L. Williams, Miss K. Williams, H. Miller, Mrs. R. Peas, J. H. Little, L. E. Horton, J. G. Bailey, Mr. Brown, C. Kohler, John Dunn, Mr. Fitzpatrick, L. Demarest, Wm. O'Connell, W. L. Schmidt, Miss G. Schmidt, Lorenzo Stellhage, Wm. Owen, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—M. D. Deam, S. Lord, J. M. Wilson, J. Lenard, W. B. Wright, G. G. Kennedy, P. F. Englebert, W. B. Creech, W. R. Ward, E. P. Todd, J. Bodine, J. W. Ropes, Alfred Wetherbee, W. S. Weston, Miss E. M. Barnes, H. Broadman, wife and servant, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 34 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon sets.... 1 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 01 | Gov. Island. 1 50 | Hell Gate.... 3 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 1.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 29th, 15 miles N. E. of Chincoteague, passed steamship Carroll, strg. S. W.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong N. W. winds north of Hatteras.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Relief, (wrecking,) Williams, with mdse. from wreck of bark Persia, ashore at Fire Island.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Ship Amphitrite, (Swed.,) Lindholm, Leghorn 76 ds. and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey. Dec. 19 and 20, in the Mediterranean, had a heavy gale from the westward, in which lost sails and maintopsails, and stove two boats on deck.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Grand Turk, T. I., reports having been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales, in which lost sails and stove bulwarks. Arrived 28th ult.

Brig Catharine, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Le Blanc, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras, had and split sails.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Schultz, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Mercedes, (Br.,) Koha, Cienfuegos, with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig L. M. Merritt, Eaton, Cardenas 30 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. J. B. Van Dusen, (of Baltimore,) Moore, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Moss & Ward. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. Sld. in co. with brigs Peri and Mercedes, for New-York. Feb. 13, lat. 28 59, lon. 83 25, spoke Br. bark Huron, (of Cardiff,) Oakley, from Black River, Jam., for Queenstown, with the Captain sick, and both mates and five seamen having died on the passage; put a navigator on board, who would try and get her to the port of destination.

Schr. Sennie A. Shephard, Burrell, Saltilla River, Ga., 20 ds., via Hampton Roads, with yellow pine lumber to Wild & Son. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burrett, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Clifford, Boston, for Cape Haytien. Put into this port leaking.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Brown, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Rheinhart, Norfolk 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Rappahannock 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Richmond 4 ds., with corn to Whitlock & Wallis.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Crasher, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Richard Peterson, English, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. K. S. Cook, Sewall, Absecom 4 ds., with wood.

BELOW—Brig Jeannette.—(By pilot-boat M. O. Williams.)

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind light, S. E.; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamship Matanzas, for Charleston; ship Dreadnought, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Savannah, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, March 1—Arr. steamship Key West, from New-York; brig Isabella Beurman, from Laguayra. Sld. steamships Charleston and C. W. Lord, for New-York. Legrande for New-York, in a leaky condition.

PORTLAND, Me., March 1—The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballentine, sld. for Liverpool at 3½ o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, arrived Feb. 28, reports having had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

The bark W. H. Jenkins, (Br.,) Seward, from Cardiff, arrived Feb. 28, reports having had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Spoken, &c.

Gambia—brig, from Galveston for Boston, Feb. 26, off Cape Henlopen.

Pertino—ship, from Amoy for New-York was signalized Feb. 25, lat. 37 35, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Feb. 3, brigs Suwanee and Annie Gardner; schrs. E. J. Palmer and Emma, ldg.

At Grand Turk, T. I., no date, schr. Prairie Bird, for New-York.

At Bermuda, Feb. 20, bark Annie.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 253, Feb. 29, 1868.
34, 49, 18, 25, 12, 75, 26, 40, 66, 51, 73, 6, 78.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 254, Feb. 29, 1868.
46, 15, 76, 47, 78, 75, 61, 31, 8, 1, 52, 6, 74.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 201, Feb. 29, 1868.
71, 76, 41, 7, 24, 56, 60, 26, 75, 70, 66, 68, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 202, Feb. 29, 1868.
64, 47, 2, 10, 39, 34, 35, 36, 24, 3, 25, 78, 48.
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